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Crop Production

Agricultural Statistics Board
National Agricultural Statistics Service

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

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HIGHLIGHTS

WINTER WHEAT production is forecast at 1.55 billion bushels (42.3 million metric tons), down 15 percent from 1985, and the lowest level in 8 years. The 90 percent confidence interval for this production forecast is 1.47 to 1.64 billion bushels.

CORN planted for all purposes is estimated at 76.6 million acres (31.0 million hectares), down 8 percent from last year. Growers expect to harvest 69.4 million acres (28.1 million hectares) for grain, down 8 percent from last year. This is 91 percent of the planted acres.

SOYBEAN area planted is expected to total 61.8 million acres (25.0 million hectares), down 2 percent from 1985. As of June 1, 1986, 56 percent of the acreage had been planted compared with a 54 percent average.

COTTON area planted is estimated at 9.67 million acres (3.91 million hectares), down 9 percent from 1985 and 13 percent from 1984.

FALL POTATO growers have planted 1.06 million acres (428 thousand hectares) of potatoes this year, down 11 percent from last year and the lowest acreage since 1980.

SUMMER POTATO production is forecast at 21.9 million cwt (995 thousand metric tons), 21 percent below last year and 5 percent below 1984.

APPLE production is forecast at 7.69 billion pounds (3.49 million metric tons), down 3 percent from last year and 8 percent from 1984.

PEACH production is estimated at 2.31 billion pounds (1.05 million metric tons), down 1 percent from June 1 but up 8 percent from last year.

PEAR production is forecast at 714.5 thousand tons (648 thousand metric tons), a decrease of 4 percent from 1985 but up 1 percent from 1984.

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* NOTICE *
* *
* PLANTED AND HARVESTED ACREAGES OF MAJOR CROPS ARE *
* INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. *
* *
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ACREAGE DATA SOURCES AND RELIABILITY

The acreage portion of this report is based on surveys conducted about June 1 using a probability area frame survey with a sample of nearly 16,000 land area segments, a probability list sample in the 27 major producing States of about 40,000 growers, and a mail survey with responses from about 30,000 growers in the other States. Data for some commodities are also obtained from processors. For the area frame survey, trained interviewers collect the data by personal enumeration, accounting for all land area within the boundaries of the sample segments and recording acreages devoted to each crop or use, including intended acres for crops not fully planted. Growers responding voluntarily to the mail and probability list surveys provide acreages for the individual crops grown or intended to be grown on their farms.

These surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. Sampling variability is present because crop acreages are obtained from only a sample of producers rather than from all producers. Non-sampling errors cannot be measured directly but may occur due to mistakes in reporting and recording, data omissions or duplications, errors in processing, and other reasons. To minimize non-sampling type errors, rigorous quality controls are used in the data collection process, and all reported and summary data are carefully reviewed for consistency and reasonableness.

Sampling errors are for the probability area frame survey. Relative standard errors are presented in the table below for some of the major crop acreages at the U.S. level. Used as measure of survey reliability, a relative standard error of 2 percent means chances are about 2 out of 3 that the survey estimate will be within 2 percent of the complete coverage value if the same procedures were used to survey all producers, or 9 chances in 10 that the estimate will be within 3.3 percent of the complete coverage value. These sampling errors provide some guidance as to the reliability of the data, but cannot be applied directly to the acreages published in this report since the Agricultural Statistics Board estimates represent a composite of information from more than a single survey source.

RELATIVE SAMPLING ERRORS FOR U.S. PLANTED ACREAGES
NASS AREA FRAME SURVEY
JUNE 1986

CROP	SAMPLING ERROR-PERCENT
BARLEY	3.1
CORN	1.1
COTTON (UPLAND)	3.3
HAY, ALL (FOR HARVEST)	1.5
OATS	2.1
SORGHUM	3.4
SOYBEANS	1.3
WHEAT - WINTER	1.7
OTHER SPRING	3.1
DURUM	8.6

The CROP PRODUCTION report contains State and National estimates with related information on selected agricultural commodities. These data were prepared and adopted by the Agricultural Statistics Board which consists of commodity statisticians from the field offices and Washington headquarters.

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RELIABILITY OF JULY 1 WINTER WHEAT PRODUCTION FORECASTS

Crop production forecasts in this report are based on acreage surveys conducted around June 1 and yield surveys conducted around July 1. The acreage estimates in this report include acres planted, harvested at the time of the survey, and intended for harvesting later. The July 1 yield surveys include mailed reports from farmers and actual field observations. Farmers provided appraisals of crop conditions and probable yield information for wheat on their farms and for their localities. Objective yield surveys provided small plot observations, counts and measurements in a probability sample of wheat fields. These surveys are subject to sampling and non-sampling type errors that are common to all surveys. More importantly, the production forecasts are subject to change due to future weather effects and other factors that cannot be measured currently but directly affect final production.

To assist users in evaluating the reliability of the winter wheat production forecasts in this report, the "Root Mean Square Error", a statistical measure based on past performance, is provided below. This is computed by expressing the deviations between the July 1 production forecast and the final estimate as a percent of the final estimate and averaging the squared percentage deviations for the 1966-85 twenty-year period; the square root of the average becomes statistically the "Root Mean Square Error". Probability statements can be made concerning expected difference in the current forecast relative to the final end-of-season estimate, assuming that factors affecting this year's forecast are not different from those influencing recent years.

The "Root Mean Square Error" for the July 1 winter wheat production forecast is 3.1 percent. This means that chances are 2 out of 3 that the current production forecast of 1.55 billion bushels will not be above or below the final estimate by more than 3.1 percent or approximately 48.1 million bushels. Chances are 9 out of 10 (90 percent confidence level) that the difference will not exceed 5.4 percent or approximately 83.9 million bushels. Differences between the July 1 winter wheat production forecast and the final estimate during the past 10 years have averaged 35.6 million bushels, ranging from 1 million to 54 million bushels. The July 1 forecast has been below the final estimate 7 times and above 3 times. This does not imply that the July 1 winter wheat forecast this year is likely to understate or overstate final production.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED (DOMESTIC UNITS)

CROP	AREA PLANTED FOR ALL PURPOSES		AREA HARVESTED 1/	
	1985	1986	1985	INDICATED 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
CORN	83,348	76,646	75,134	69,396
SORGHUM	18,285	14,998	16,672	13,653
OATS	13,270	14,787	8,149	7,537
BARLEY	13,106	13,248	11,553	12,515
ALL WHEAT	75,575	72,007	64,734	60,898
WINTER	57,752	53,930	47,953	43,189
DURUM	3,207	2,882	3,094	2,821
OTHER SPRING	14,616	15,195	13,687	14,888
RICE	2,522.0	2,348.0	2,502.0	2,333.0
RYE	2,563	2,364	717	681
SOYBEANS	63,130	61,835	61,584	60,703
FLAXSEED	620	695	584	669
PEANUTS	1,490.4	1,512.0	1,467.4	1,479.0
SUNFLOWER	3,055	1,895	2,844	1,852
ALL COTTON	10,684.6	9,671.6	10,229.0	
UPLAND	10,600.6	9,573.6	10,145.4	
AMER-PIMA	84.0	98.0	83.6	
ALL HAY			60,553	61,102
ALFALFA			25,673	26,185
ALL OTHER			34,880	34,917
DRY EBIBLE BEANS	1,575.9	1,724.0	1,486.4	1,658.5
POTATOES				
SUMMER	117.6	101.4	113.9	99.4
FALL	1,182.1	1,056.5	1,142.9	1,035.5
TOTAL	1,404.9	1,246.9	1,357.0	1,222.8
SWEETPOTATOES	110.2	98.3	105.3	95.1
ALL TOBACCO			689.0	615.4
FLUE-CURED				
TYPES 11-14			357.1	326.8
SUGARBEETS	1,124.5	1,237.5	1,102.5	1,216.9
SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED			770.0	801.4

1/ HARVESTED FOR PRINCIPAL USE OF EACH CROP, I.E, GRAIN, BEANS, NUTS, ETC.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - YIELD PER ACRE AND PRODUCTION
(DOMESTIC UNITS)

CROP AND UNIT	YIELD PER ACRE		PRODUCTION		
		INDICATED		INDICATED	
	1985	1986	1985	JUN 1, 1986	JUL 1, 1986
			1,000		
WINTER WHEAT BU	38.1	36.0	1,827,195	1,578,277	1,553,026
SUMMER POTATOES CWT	244	221	27,794		21,946
FLUE-CURED TOBACCO TYPES 11-14 LB	2,241	2,135	800,258		697,700
PASTURE AND RANGE FEED 1/ PCT	77	83			
APPLES, COM'L LB			7,949,000		7,687,000
PEACHES "			2,148,300	2,346,900	2,312,400
PEARS TON			746.9		714.5
SWEET CHERRIES 2/ "			132.9	132.6	128.5
TART CHERRIES 2/ LB			286,200	185,000	186,000
APRICOTS TON			131.5	84.2	69.1
NECTARINES (CALIF) "			211.0	195.0	195.0
PLUMS (CALIF) "			166.5	130.0	130.0
DRIED PRUNES (CALIF)"			139.0	100.0	100.0
ALMONDS (CALIF) LB			465,000	250,000	265,000
WALNUTS (CALIF) TON			219.0		195.0
CITRUS FRUITS 3/			1984-85	1985-86	1985-86
ORANGES BOX			158,350	179,710	176,210
GRAPEFRUIT "			56,600	58,770	58,470
LEMONS "			25,800	19,650	18,550

1/ PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION AS OF FIRST OF MONTH. THE 1975-84 AVERAG. IS 82 PERCENT. 2/ ESTIMATES IN JUN 1 COLUMN INCLUDE FORECASTS IN THE GREAT LAKES STATES AS OF MID-LATE JUNE. 3/ SEASON BEGINS WITH BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH THE COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED
(METRIC UNITS)

CROP	AREA PLANTED FOR ALL PURPOSES		AREA HARVESTED 1/	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	HECTARES			
CORN	33,730,100	31,017,870	30,405,980	28,083,870
SORGHUM	7,399,760	6,069,540	6,746,990	5,525,230
OATS	5,370,240	5,984,150	3,297,820	3,050,150
BARLEY	5,303,870	5,361,330	4,675,380	5,064,700
ALL WHEAT	30,584,450	29,140,510	26,197,200	24,644,810
WINTER	23,371,660	21,824,930	19,406,100	17,478,160
DURUM	1,297,840	1,166,320	1,252,110	1,141,630
OTHER SPRING	5,914,950	6,149,260	5,538,990	6,025,020
RICE	1,020,630	950,210	1,012,530	944,140
RYE	1,037,220	956,690	290,160	275,590
SOYBEANS	25,548,080	25,024,010	24,922,430	24,565,900
FLAXSEED	250,910	281,260	236,340	270,740
PEANUTS	603,150	611,890	593,840	598,540
SUNFLOWER	1,236,330	766,890	1,150,940	749,490
ALL COTTON	4,323,950	3,914,000	4,139,570	
UPLAND	4,289,960	3,874,340	4,105,740	
AMER-PIMA	33,990	39,660	33,830	
ALL HAY			24,505,200	24,727,370
ALFALFA			10,389,610	10,596,810
ALL OTHER			14,115,590	14,130,560
DRY EDIBLE BEANS	637,750	697,690	601,530	671,180
POTATOES				
SUMMER	47,590	41,040	46,090	40,230
FALL	478,380	427,550	462,520	419,060
TOTAL	568,550	504,610	549,160	494,850
SWEETPOTATOES	44,600	39,780	42,610	38,490
ALL TOBACCO			278,830	249,050
FLUE-CURED TYPES 11-14			144,510	132,250
SUGARBEETS	455,070	500,800	446,170	492,470
SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED			311,610	324,320

1/ HARVESTED FOR PRINCIPAL USE OF EACH CROP, I.E., GRAIN, BEANS, NUTS, ETC.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY - YIELD PER HECTARE AND PRODUCTION
(METRIC UNITS)

CROP	YIELD PER HECTARE		PRODUCTION		
		INDICATED		INDICATED	
	1985	1986	1985	JUN 1, 1986	JUL 1, 1986
			METRIC TONS		
WINTER WHEAT	2.56	2.42	49,728,100	42,953,660	42,266,440
SUMMER POTATOES	27.35	24.74	1,260,710		995,450
FLUE-CURED TOBACCO TYPES 11-14	2.51	2.39	362,990		316,470
APPLES, COM'L			3,605,590		3,486,750
PEACHES			974,450	1,064,530	1,048,880
PEARS			677,580		648,180
SWEET CHERRIES 1/			120,560	120,290	116,570
TART CHERRIES 1/			129,820	83,910	84,370
APRICOTS			119,290	76,380	62,690
NECTARINES (CALIF)			191,420	176,900	176,900
PLUMS (CALIF)			151,050	117,930	117,930
DRIED PRUNES (CALIF)			126,100	90,720	90,720
ALMONDS (CALIF)			210,920	113,400	120,200
WALNUTS (CALIF)			198,670		176,900
CITRUS FRUITS 2/			1984-85	1985-86	1985-86
ORANGES			6,095,370	6,955,390	6,809,330
GRAPEFRUIT			2,068,380	2,160,910	2,150,940
LEMONS			889,040	677,670	639,570

1/ ESTIMATES IN JUN 1 COLUMN INCLUDE FORECASTS IN THE GREAT LAKES STATES AS OF MID-JUNE. 2/ SEASON BEGINS WITH BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH THE COMPLETION OF HARVEST THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

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AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1977-86

YEAR	CORN			SORGHUM		
	ALL		HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	ALL		HARVESTED FOR GRAIN
	PLANTED	HARVESTED		PLANTED	HARVESTED	
	1,000 ACRES					
1977	84,328	81,537	71,614	16,636	16,192	13,797
1978	81,675	80,987	71,930	16,197	15,583	13,410
1979	81,394	80,777	72,400	15,277	14,876	12,901
1980	84,043	82,844	72,961	15,639	14,659	12,513
1981	84,097	83,192	74,524	15,930	15,487	13,677
1982	81,857	81,278	72,719	16,028	15,654	14,137
1983	60,217	59,597	51,483	11,880	11,387	10,001
1984	80,543	79,786	71,915	17,254	16,643	15,355
1985	83,348	82,591	75,134	18,285	17,983	16,672
1986	76,646	75,900	69,396	14,998	14,600	13,653

YEAR	OATS		BARLEY		FEED GRAINS
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED	HARVESTED 1/
	1,000 ACRES				
1977	17,732	13,485	10,778	9,728	108,624
1978	16,407	11,126	9,989	9,248	105,714
1979	13,960	9,682	8,116	7,527	102,510
1980	13,381	8,657	8,320	7,260	101,391
1981	13,632	9,407	9,618	9,038	106,646
1982	13,951	10,258	9,549	9,013	106,127
1983	20,289	9,072	10,422	9,731	80,287
1984	12,414	8,163	11,957	11,231	106,664
1985	13,270	8,149	13,106	11,553	111,508
1986	14,787	7,537	13,248	12,515	103,101

YEAR	WHEAT					
	ALL	WINTER	DURUM		OTHER SPRING	
	HARVESTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES					
1977	66,686	48,772	3,183	3,025	15,758	14,889
1978	56,495	38,491	4,110	4,024	14,330	13,980
1979	62,454	43,427	4,042	3,932	15,595	15,095
1980	71,125	51,635	5,525	4,840	17,492	14,650
1981	80,642	58,476	5,776	5,655	16,928	16,511
1982	77,937	57,633	4,290	4,177	16,426	16,127
1983	61,390	47,584	2,565	2,492	11,749	11,314
1984	66,928	51,513	3,277	3,219	12,517	12,196
1985	64,734	47,953	3,207	3,094	14,616	13,687
1986	60,898	43,189	2,882	2,821	15,195	14,888

SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE A-10.

CONTINUED

AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1977-86 - CONTINUED

YEAR	RICE		RYE	FOOD GRAINS	SOYBEANS	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	HARVESTED	HARVESTED 2/	PLANTED	HARVESTED FOR BEANS
	1,000 ACRES					
1977	2,261.0	2,249.0	677	69,612	58,978	57,830
1978	2,993.0	2,970.0	926	60,391	64,708	63,663
1979	2,890.0	2,869.0	850	66,173	71,411	70,343
1980	3,380.0	3,312.0	650	75,087	69,930	67,813
1981	3,827.0	3,792.0	685	85,119	67,543	66,163
1982	3,295.0	3,262.0	677	81,876	70,884	69,442
1983	2,190.0	2,169.0	896	64,455	63,779	62,525
1984	2,830.0	2,802.0	981	70,711	67,755	66,113
1985	2,522.0	2,502.0	717	67,953	63,130	61,584
1986	2,348.0	2,333.0	681	63,912	61,835	60,703

	FLAXSEED		PEANUTS		SUNFLOWER 3/	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED FOR NUTS	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES					
1977	1,330	1,239	1,540.6	1,512.4	2,321	2,205
1978	710	687	1,540.8	1,509.1	2,840	2,798
1979	922	878	1,545.9	1,519.7	5,555	5,410
1980	759	663	1,521.4	1,399.8	3,910	3,683
1981	605	577	1,514.0	1,488.7	3,865	3,811
1982	780	735	1,311.4	1,277.4	4,815	4,724
1983	605	580	1,411.0	1,373.5	3,110	3,063
1984	555	538	1,562.6	1,531.0	3,754	3,692
1985	620	584	1,490.4	1,467.4	3,055	2,844
1986	695	669	1,512.0	1,479.0	1,895	1,852

	COTTON		ALL HAY	DRY EDIBLE BEANS	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES				
1977	13,679.5	13,275.3	60,988	1,402.7	1,269.9
1978	13,375.1	12,400.0	62,113	1,503.9	1,454.4
1979	13,977.5	12,830.9	61,279	1,427.0	1,387.7
1980	14,533.8	13,214.8	58,870	1,920.0	1,859.0
1981	14,330.1	13,841.2	59,599	2,390.0	2,270.0
1982	11,345.4	9,733.9	59,812	1,924.5	1,777.0
1983	7,926.3	7,347.5	59,717	1,180.0	1,138.7
1984	11,145.4	10,379.1	61,445	1,501.0	1,460.3
1985	10,684.6	10,229.0	60,553	1,575.9	1,486.4
1986	9,671.6		61,102	1,724.0	1,658.5

SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE A-10.

CONTINUED

AREA PLANTED AND HARVESTED, UNITED STATES, 1977-86 - CONTINUED

YEAR	POTATOES		SWEETPOTATOES	
	PLANTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED
	1,000 ACRES			
1977	1,398.9	1,360.2	111.8	107.1
1978	1,401.0	1,374.5	115.7	112.2
1979	1,295.4	1,258.3	117.9	114.2
1980	1,175.4	1,147.8	107.8	102.2
1981	1,255.3	1,232.4	113.2	109.8
1982	1,302.8	1,266.9	118.7	115.4
1983	1,272.1	1,242.5	105.3	102.4
1984	1,336.9	1,301.0	106.4	103.5
1985	1,404.9	1,357.0	110.2	105.3
1986	1,246.9	1,222.8	98.3	95.1

	TOBACCO	SUGARBEETS		SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR & SEED	PRINCIPAL CROPS	
	HARVESTED	PLANTED	HARVESTED	HARVESTED	PLANTED 4/	HARVESTED 5/
	1,000 ACRES					
1977	965.8	1,272.6	1,216.2	759.4	344,873	333,282
1978	963.7	1,305.4	1,269.2	743.7	336,438	326,423
1979	827.7	1,160.7	1,119.7	732.7	345,803	336,736
1980	921.0	1,231.3	1,189.5	732.7	355,677	340,103
1981	976.6	1,251.6	1,228.1	755.4	363,167	354,295
1982	912.7	1,054.2	1,026.8	741.7	358,708	349,644
1983	789.2	1,081.4	1,055.8	767.7	309,536	293,944
1984	791.7	1,123.6	1,096.3	747.3	345,110	335,732
1985	689.0	1,124.5	1,102.5	770.0	342,232	331,001
1986	615.4	1,237.5	1,216.9	801.4	326,408	314,690

1/ CORN FOR GRAIN, OATS, BARLEY AND SORGHUM FOR GRAIN. 2/ WHEAT, RYE, RICE. 3/ MINN, N DAK, S DAK, AND TEX. 4/ CROP ACREAGES INCLUDED ARE PLANTED FOR: CORN, SORGHUM, OATS, BARLEY, DURUM AND OTHER SPRING WHEAT, RICE, SOYBEANS, FLAXSEED, PEANUTS, SUNFLOWER, COTTON, DRY EDIBLE BEANS, POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, AND SUGARBEETS; HARVESTED ACREAGE FOR: WINTER WHEAT, RYE, ALL HAY, TOBACCO, AND SUGARCANE. 5/ CROP ACREAGES INCLUDED ARE: CORN, SORGHUM, OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT, RICE, RYE, SOYBEANS, FLAXSEED, PEANUTS, SUNFLOWER, COTTON (CURRENT YEAR DERIVED BY SUBTRACTING AVERAGE ABANDONMENT FROM PLANTED ACREAGE), ALL HAY, DRY EDIBLE BEANS, POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, TOBACCO, SUGARCANE, AND SUGARBEETS.

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AREA PLANTED, PRINCIPAL CROPS BY STATES, 1986 WITH COMPARISONS * 1/

STATE	AREA PLANTED		
	1984	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES		
ALA	3,759	3,451	2,829
ARIZ	900	816	685
ARK	8,705	7,879	7,675
CALIF	6,152	6,025	5,496
COLO	6,830	6,983	6,244
CONN	158	160	158
DEL	555	568	539
FLA	1,361	1,415	1,314
GA	5,853	5,473	4,329
HAW	95	89	90
IDAHO	4,925	4,843	4,646
ILL	23,929	23,721	23,060
IND	12,630	12,497	12,241
IOWA	25,477	25,970	25,926
KANS	21,750	22,080	21,333
KY	5,777	5,558	5,246
LA	4,980	4,804	4,677
MAINE	404	415	393
MD	1,649	1,668	1,604
MASS	175	171	169
MICH	7,794	7,804	7,485
MINN	21,387	21,486	20,865
MISS	6,420	5,706	5,046
MO	14,812	14,430	13,868
MONT	9,666	9,264	10,038
NEBR	18,905	18,879	17,725
NEV	601	570	613
N H	115	116	112
N J	482	474	464
N MEX	1,333	1,416	1,243
N Y	4,095	4,110	3,845
N C	5,562	5,655	4,945
N DAK	21,351	21,455	20,906
OHIO	10,690	10,926	10,449
OKLA	8,899	9,188	8,753
OREG	2,779	2,797	2,829
PA	4,581	4,604	4,486
R I	17	17	15
S C	2,981	2,884	2,415
S DAK	16,665	16,124	16,083
TENN	5,514	5,205	4,702
TEX	22,246	22,610	19,778
UTAH	1,138	1,162	1,156
VT	553	555	540
VA	3,198	3,104	2,893
WASH	4,846	5,121	4,536
W VA	774	744	713
WIS	9,683	9,499	9,426
WYO	1,961	1,743	1,825
U S	345,110	342,232	326,408

* STATES MAY NOT ADD TO U.S. DUE TO ROUNDING.
1/ CROP ACREAGES INCLUDED ARE PLANTED FOR: CORN, SORGHUM, OATS, BARLEY, DURUM AND OTHER SPRING WHEAT, RICE, SOYBEANS, FLAXSEED, PEANUTS, SUNFLOWER, COTTON, DRY EDIBLE BEANS, POTATOES, SWEETPOTATOES, AND SUGARBEETS; HARVESTED ACREAGE FOR: WINTER WHEAT, RYE, ALL HAY, TOBACCO, AND SUGARCANE.

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AREA PLANTED, 1985 AND 1986

STATE	WINTER WHEAT 1/	
	1985	1986
	1,000 ACRES	
ALA	500	340
ARIZ	67	49
ARK	650	850
CALIF	800	650
COLO	3,700	3,300
DEL	45	40
FLA	160	120
GA	950	640
IDAHO	1,000	950
ILL	850	1,300
IND	770	900
IOWA	120	90
KANS	12,400	11,500
KY	430	440
LA	250	240
MD	140	160
MICH	770	750
MINN	350	180
MISS	380	250
MO	1,500	1,050
MONT	2,460	2,150
NEBR	2,600	2,300
NEV	10	10
N J	45	40
N MEX	730	740
N Y	155	165
N C	800	525
N DAK	750	520
OHIO	1,000	1,150
OKLA	7,800	7,400
OREG	1,030	970
PA	220	230
S C	460	325
S DAK	1,850	1,900
TENN	340	430
TEX	8,100	8,100
UTAH	230	235
VA	340	220
WASH	2,550	2,250
W VA	10	11
WIS	150	140
WYO	290	320
U S	57,752	53,930

1/ AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.

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CORN

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
ALA	370	340	325	300
ARIZ	29	25	21	17
ARK	80	90	73	85
CALIF	550	500	320	270
COLO	875	820	745	700
CONN	67	64	0	0
DEL	185	180	175	170
FLA	240	240	190	190
GA	1,080	900	975	830
IDAHO	175	130	80	55
ILL	11,600	10,500	11,370	10,300
IND	6,300	6,000	6,150	5,850
IOWA	13,900	12,300	13,550	12,000
KANS	1,200	1,450	1,080	1,250
KY	1,740	1,730	1,560	1,570
LA	220	450	205	430
MAINE	44	41	0	0
MD	745	700	640	610
MASS	46	43	0	0
MICH	3,100	2,900	2,730	2,500
MINN	7,300	6,400	6,300	5,800
MISS	160	210	115	170
MO	2,600	2,550	2,480	2,400
MONT	84	80	11	10
NEBR	7,800	7,200	7,450	6,850
N H	28	27	0	0
N J	140	135	114	105
N MEX	92	80	65	50
N Y	1,380	1,220	720	640
N C	1,820	1,600	1,625	1,420
N DAK	1,000	880	560	600
OHIO	4,250	3,900	4,030	3,700
OKLA	80	70	58	50
OREG	70	65	40	35
PA	1,780	1,670	1,380	1,340
R I	4	4	0	0
S C	560	550	520	510
S DAK	3,510	3,200	3,000	2,700
TENN	950	910	810	770
TEX	1,550	1,350	1,490	1,250
UTAH	80	72	16	16
VT	110	105	0	0
VA	740	710	550	510
WASH	190	170	135	120
W VA	110	95	73	75
WIS	4,300	3,900	3,350	3,100
WYO	114	90	53	48
U S	83,348	76,646	75,134	69,396

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SORGHUM

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED FOR GRAIN	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
ALA	270	170	230	140
ARIZ	18	12	16	10
ARK	940	625	920	605
CALIF	42	30	36	26
COLO	370	330	320	280
GA	175	110	138	80
ILL	500	230	470	200
KANS	4,800	4,500	4,200	4,000
KY	150	70	143	65
LA	425	450	410	430
MISS	650	250	620	240
MO	1,450	1,150	1,410	1,100
NEBR	2,100	1,650	1,920	1,500
N MEX	305	240	290	220
N C	90	85	62	52
OKLA	580	500	500	450
S C	80	66	47	40
S DAK	560	450	375	350
TENN	480	180	465	165
TEX	4,300	3,900	4,100	3,700
U S	18,285	14,998	16,672	13,653

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION 1/

STATE	AVERAGE 1975-84	1985	1986	STATE	AVERAGE 1975-84	1985	1986
	PERCENT				PERCENT		
ALA	77	73	54	NEV	85	70	83
ARIZ	72	86	64	N H	93	93	97
ARK	83	88	93	N J	85	87	60
CALIF	81	78	90	N MEX	73	92	91
COLO	80	80	77	N Y	88	83	89
CONN	87	92	82	N C	84	70	45
DEL	83	75	53	N DAK	79	75	90
FLA	76	65	86	OHIO	85	88	82
GA	74	68	35	OKLA	86	90	93
IDAHO	89	78	87	OREG	90	76	84
ILL	85	85	80	PA	89	86	72
IND	86	86	84	R I	92	99	92
IOWA	85	70	92	S C	75	58	41
KANS	88	89	85	S DAK	78	52	97
KY	89	93	73	TENN	85	86	72
LA	78	73	89	TEX	73	81	89
MAINE	91	87	93	UTAH	84	84	82
MD	83	86	49	VT	90	87	91
MASS	89	93	93	VA	85	80	50
MICH	85	79	88	WASH	86	69	75
MINN	85	81	93	W VA	84	90	68
MISS	79	75	82	WIS	87	71	81
MO	85	91	80	WYO	88	53	98
MONT	84	46	92				
NEBR	86	70	91	U S	82	77	83

1/ GOOD TO EXCELLENT, 80 AND OVER; POOR TO FAIR 65-79; VERY POOR, 50-64; SEVERE DROUGHT, 35-49; EXTREME DROUGHT, UNDER 35.

OATS

STATE	AREA PLANTED 1/		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
ALA	80	60	35	30
ARK	22	40	17	34
CALIF	340	360	45	50
COLO	115	90	55	40
GA	115	60	45	40
IDAHO	70	60	40	30
ILL	600	1,400	160	200
IND	180	400	110	90
IOWA	1,600	2,500	760	630
KANS	250	310	200	240
KY	28	35	9	12
MAINE	51	47	46	43
MD	17	19	15	17
MICH	420	350	390	320
MINN	1,550	1,600	1,100	850
MO	170	190	105	110
MONT	225	250	70	163
NEBR	550	700	380	360
N J	6	6	5	5
N Y	270	230	230	190
N C	105	95	62	55
N DAK	1,175	1,100	840	900
OHIO	340	260	310	160
OKLA	155	200	65	90
OREG	140	140	100	95
PA	320	290	300	270
S C	70	55	42	32
S DAK	1,900	1,500	1,420	1,200
TEX	1,200	1,000	300	250
UTAH	26	24	13	12
VA	50	37	14	14
WASH	70	70	33	33
W VA	14	17	8	10
WIS	950	1,200	780	900
WYO	96	92	45	62
U S	13,270	14,787	8,149	7,537

1/ INCLUDES AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.

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BARLEY

STATE	AREA PLANTED 1/		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
ARIZ	67	32	62	31
CALIF	500	470	420	400
COLO	360	390	340	370
DEL	63	55	57	50
IDAHO	1,280	1,140	1,240	1,110
KANS	190	390	170	350
KY	32	25	26	20
MD	103	90	96	82
MICH	39	50	38	48
MINN	1,200	1,200	1,075	1,000
MONT	2,350	2,400	1,500	2,300
NEBR	145	190	120	170
NEV	40	40	37	37
N J	21	29	17	16
N MEX	18	22	15	18
N C	78	53	66	47
N DAK	3,500	3,700	3,350	3,650
OKLA	70	65	50	50
OREG	360	375	350	365
PA	75	70	70	65
S C	36	24	32	21
S DAK	780	900	720	870
TEX	70	70	50	50
UTAH	172	165	159	155
VA	130	90	100	75
WASH	1,200	950	1,180	920
WIS	57	95	53	85
WYO	170	168	160	160
U S	13,106	13,248	11,553	12,515

1/ INCLUDES AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD		PRODUCTION		
	1985	IND 1986	1985	IND 1986	1984	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES		BUSHELS		1,000 BUSHELS		
ALA	400	220	32.0	25.0	14,820	12,800	5,500
ARIZ	66	48	90.0	94.0	5,580	5,940	4,512
ARK	570	760	32.0	42.0	61,600	18,240	31,920
CALIF	750	600	82.0	75.0	52,440	61,500	45,000
COLO	3,450	2,900	39.0	34.0	110,400	134,550	98,600
DEL	43	34	48.0	36.0	2,009	2,064	1,224
FLA 1/	130	100	33.0	31.0		4,290	3,100
GA	825	550	31.0	26.0	31,150	25,575	14,300
IDAHO	870	850	53.0	63.0	56,700	46,110	53,550
ILL	750	820	49.0	44.0	70,400	36,750	36,080
IND	700	700	53.0	45.0	48,300	37,100	31,500
IOWA	112	60	48.0	38.0	3,600	5,376	2,280
KANS	11,400	10,200	38.0	32.0	431,200	433,200	326,400
KY	310	270	34.0	34.0	19,000	10,540	9,180
LA	210	210	34.0	35.0	13,120	7,140	7,350
MD	133	140	49.0	42.0	6,020	6,517	5,880
MICH	750	700	60.0	57.0	45,600	45,000	39,900
MINN	280	130	37.0	40.0	15,480	10,360	5,200
MISS	300	200	31.0	31.0	25,080	9,300	6,200
MO	1,280	590	39.0	34.0	84,050	49,920	20,060
MONT	1,400	2,000	16.0	34.0	66,960	22,400	68,000
NEBR	2,300	2,000	39.0	39.0	81,000	89,700	78,000
NEV	9	9	80.0	85.0	640	720	765
N J	37	34	52.0	40.0	1,677	1,924	1,360
N MEX	570	500	36.0	22.0	11,960	20,520	11,000
N Y	145	155	58.0	52.0	7,820	8,410	8,060
N C	760	460	29.0	30.0	26,660	22,040	13,800
N DAK	450	480	35.0	40.0	22,000	15,750	19,200
OHIO	950	1,050	62.0	46.0	48,400	58,900	48,300
OKLA	5,500	5,200	30.0	29.0	190,800	165,000	150,800
OREG	960	900	54.0	58.0	66,150	51,840	52,200
PA	210	220	48.0	44.0	8,360	10,080	9,680
S C	430	300	29.0	27.0	14,440	12,470	8,100
S DAK	1,520	1,780	29.0	42.0	61,200	44,080	74,760
TENN	250	325	32.0	34.0	21,400	8,000	11,050
TEX	5,850	4,800	32.0	24.0	150,000	187,200	115,200
UTAH	220	225	32.0	32.0	6,435	7,040	7,200
VA	285	180	37.0	38.0	12,375	10,545	6,840
WASH	2,400	2,100	48.0	50.0	148,800	115,200	105,000
W VA	8	9	43.0	35.0	400	344	315
WIS	140	130	55.0	57.0	8,960	7,700	7,410
WYO	230	250	22.0	33.0	7,280	5,060	8,250
U S	47,953	43,189	38.1	36.0	2,060,266	1,827,195	1,553,026

1/ ESTIMATES BEGIN WITH 1985 CROP.

WHEAT PRODUCTION BY CLASSES, UNITED STATES 1/

YEAR	WINTER			SPRING			TOTAL
	HARD RED	SOFT RED	WHITE	HARD RED	DURUM	WHITE	
	1,000 BUSHELS						
1984	1,250,597	531,370	278,299	408,801	103,439	22,271	2,594,777
1985	1,230,075	368,026	229,094	460,262	112,510	24,798	2,424,765
1986 2/	1,040,188	291,418	221,420				

1/ WHEAT CLASS ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON VARIETY ACREAGE SURVEY DATA COLLECTED AT 5-YEAR INTERVALS FOR ALL WHEAT PRODUCING STATES. THE 5-YEAR VARIETAL SURVEY DATA ARE ADJUSTED AS OTHER VARIETY SURVEY INFORMATION BECOMES AVAILABLE.
2/ INDICATED JULY 1, 1986.

ALL WHEAT

STATE	AREA PLANTED 1/		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
ALA	500	340	400	220
ARIZ	114	101	112	99
ARK	650	850	570	760
CALIF	885	730	830	675
COLO	3,774	3,360	3,522	2,955
DEL	45	40	43	34
FLA	160	120	130	100
GA	950	640	825	550
IDAHO	1,500	1,430	1,350	1,310
ILL	850	1,300	750	820
IND	770	900	700	700
IOWA	120	90	112	60
KANS	12,400	11,500	11,400	10,200
KY	430	440	310	270
LA	250	240	210	210
MD	140	160	133	140
MICH	770	750	750	700
MINN	2,835	3,065	2,683	2,964
MISS	380	250	300	200
MO	1,500	1,050	1,280	590
MONT	5,660	5,150	3,960	4,937
NEBR	2,600	2,300	2,300	2,000
NEV	27	26	24	23
N J	45	40	37	34
N MEX	730	740	570	500
N Y	155	165	145	155
N C	800	525	760	460
N DAK	9,350	9,320	8,870	9,130
OHIO	1,000	1,150	950	1,050
OKLA	7,800	7,400	5,500	5,200
OREG	1,140	1,090	1,065	1,015
PA	220	230	210	220
S C	460	325	430	300
S DAK	4,170	4,065	3,755	3,894
TENN	340	430	250	325
TEX	8,100	8,100	5,850	4,800
UTAH	274	275	260	263
VA	340	220	285	180
WASH	2,850	2,580	2,690	2,420
W VA	10	11	8	9
WIS	170	160	157	148
WYO	311	349	248	278
U S	75,575	72,007	64,734	60,898

1/ INCLUDES AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.

DURUM WHEAT

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
ARIZ	47	52	46	51
CALIF	85	80	80	75
MINN	35	35	33	34
MONT	200	150	160	147
N DAK	2,750	2,500	2,690	2,450
S DAK	90	65	85	64
U S	3,207	2,882	3,094	2,821

RYE

STATE	AREA PLANTED 1/		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
COLO	13	15	2	2
DEL	29	30	3	4
GA	450	425	90	95
ILL	50	45	8	7
IND	35	35	11	10
IOWA	25	20	6	4
KANS	60	64	12	11
KY	50	46	2	2
MD	45	46	6	9
MICH	135	145	21	23
MINN	145	100	110	50
MO	38	20	3	3
NEBR	175	140	54	50
N J	58	58	10	10
N Y	110	105	12	13
N C	160	160	35	35
N DAK	100	125	80	115
OHIO	40	40	4	6
OKLA	180	170	36	38
OREG	20	20	3	5
PA	70	75	20	18
S C	90	80	28	28
S DAK	130	120	120	115
TEX	150	100	20	10
VA	175	160	12	12
WIS	30	20	9	6
U S	2,563	2,364	717	681

1/ AREA PLANTED IN PRECEDING FALL.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
COLO	74	60	72	55
IDAHO	500	480	480	460
MINN	2,450	2,850	2,370	2,800
MONT	3,000	2,850	2,400	2,790
NEV	17	16	15	14
N DAK	5,850	6,300	5,730	6,200
OREG	110	120	105	115
S DAK	2,230	2,100	2,150	2,050
UTAH	44	40	40	38
WASH	300	330	290	320
WIS	20	20	17	18
WYO	21	29	18	28
U S	14,616	15,195	13,687	14,888

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RICE

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
	LONG GRAIN			
ARK	997.0	975.0	987.0	965.0
CALIF	55.0	20.0	54.0	20.0
LA	325.0	305.0	324.0	304.0
MISS	190.0	180.0	188.0	178.0
MO	71.0	67.0	71.0	67.0
TEX	327.0	288.0	326.0	287.0
U S	1,965.0	1,835.0	1,950.0	1,821.0
	MEDIUM GRAIN			
ARK	58.0	71.0	58.0	71.0
CALIF	270.0	270.0	267.0	270.0
LA	140.0	115.0	139.0	114.0
MO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
TEX	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
U S	472.0	459.0	468.0	458.0
	SHORT GRAIN			
ARK	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0
CALIF	80.0	50.0	79.0	50.0
U S	85.0	54.0	84.0	54.0
	ALL			
ARK	1,060.0	1,050.0	1,050.0	1,040.0
CALIF	405.0	340.0	400.0	340.0
LA	465.0	420.0	463.0	418.0
MISS	190.0	180.0	188.0	178.0
MO	72.0	68.0	72.0	68.0
TEX	330.0	290.0	329.0	289.0
U S	2,522.0	2,348.0	2,502.0	2,333.0

PEANUTS

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
ALA	201.0	220.0	200.0	218.0
FLA	80.0	78.0	72.0	70.0
GA	595.0	650.0	593.0	645.0
N MEX	12.4	12.0	12.4	12.0
N C	155.0	145.0	154.0	143.0
OKLA	87.0	100.0	83.0	95.0
S C	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
TEX	252.0	200.0	245.0	190.0
VA	96.0	95.0	96.0	94.0
U S	1,490.4	1,512.0	1,467.4	1,479.0

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SOYBEANS

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
ALA	1,080	780	1,030	750
ARK	3,750	3,700	3,700	3,650
DEL	245	235	240	230
FLA	260	190	230	180
GA	1,800	1,250	1,550	1,150
ILL	9,100	9,000	9,000	8,950
IND	4,500	4,300	4,460	4,250
IOWA	8,200	8,700	8,150	8,600
KANS	1,500	1,850	1,410	1,760
KY	1,260	1,100	1,230	1,070
LA	2,250	1,950	2,100	1,900
MD	410	385	400	380
MICH	1,100	1,000	1,080	980
MINN	5,100	5,000	5,000	4,950
MISS	2,700	2,600	2,620	2,550
MO	5,300	5,700	5,230	5,600
NEBR	2,400	2,500	2,360	2,450
N J	130	120	129	118
N C	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,630
N DAK	500	500	490	490
OHIO	3,900	3,700	3,870	3,650
OKLA	210	250	190	230
PA	175	185	170	180
S C	1,290	1,020	1,230	1,000
S DAK	1,280	1,350	1,270	1,340
TENN	1,500	1,550	1,460	1,500
TEX	320	240	290	210
VA	720	650	695	635
WIS	350	330	300	320
U S	63,130	61,835	61,584	60,703

PERCENT OF SOYBEAN ACREAGE PLANTED FOLLOWING ANOTHER CROP, SELECTED STATES 1/

STATE	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	STATE	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
ALA	37	18	21	30	12	MISS	25	18	15	7	5
ARK	35	33	25	9	20	MO	16	15	14	7	5
DEL	43	44	31	48	38	N J	29	19	23	31	33
FLA	50	42	49	36	27	N C	37	31	32	43	22
GA	59	40	31	31	32	OHIO	1	2	0	2	0
ILL	4	6	5	3	2	OKLA	52	27	39	19	13
IND	5	3	6	3	2	PA	17	9	7	7	13
KANS	12	11	19	15	9	S C	44	32	32	43	31
KY	33	35	34	16	16	TENN	32	29	27	9	18
LA	16	8	9	6	6	TEX	18	3	3	3	10
MD	47	41	38	43	39	VA	43	46	38	44	30
						U S	16	12	11	8	6

1/ DATA AS OBTAINED FROM AREA FRAME SAMPLES. THESE DATA DO NOT REPRESENT OFFICIAL ESTIMATES OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BOARD BUT PROVIDE RAW DATA AS OBTAINED FROM SURVEY RESPONDENTS. THE PURPOSE OF THESE DATA IS TO PORTRAY TRENDS IN SOYBEAN PRODUCTION PRACTICES.

SUNFLOWER

STATE AND VARIETAL TYPE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
OIL				
MINN	220	130	196	122
N DAK	1,970	1,080	1,820	1,060
S DAK	517	396	497	388
TEX	100	40	95	38
U S	2,807	1,646	2,608	1,608
NON-OIL				
MINN	25	25	23	24
N DAK	220	220	210	216
S DAK	3	4	3	4
U S	248	249	236	244
ALL				
MINN	245	155	219	146
N DAK	2,190	1,300	2,030	1,276
S DAK	520	400	500	392
TEX	100	40	95	38
U S	3,055	1,895	2,844	1,852

FLAXSEED

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
MINN	60	35	50	34
N DAK	460	550	445	530
S DAK	100	110	89	105
U S	620	695	584	669

ALASKA 1/

CROP	AREA PLANTED	
	1985	1986
	ACRES	
ALL OATS	8,500	6,500
ALL BARLEY	13,000	8,300
MIXED GRAIN CROPS	700	400
GRAIN HAY OR SILAGE 2/ 3/	7,800	7,200
GRASS HAY OR SILAGE 3/	13,200	16,000
POTATOES	610	620

1/ ESTIMATES ARE PROVIDED TO MEET SPECIAL NEEDS OF DATA USERS FOR CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION STATISTICS. ESTIMATES ARE EXCLUDED FROM COMMODITY DATA TABLES. 2/ INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE GRAIN CROP ESTIMATES. 3/ AREA HARVESTED.

COTTON

CROP AND STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986 1/
	1,000 ACRES			
UPLAND				
ALA	330.0	340.0	329.0	
ARIZ	360.0	260.0	359.0	
ARK	465.0	460.0	440.0	
CALIF	1,330.0	1,020.0	1,320.0	
FLA	24.5	22.0	22.5	
GA	255.0	235.0	245.0	
KANS	.8	1.2	.6	
LA	640.0	600.0	630.0	
MISS	1,050.0	1,050.0	1,040.0	
MO	152.0	165.0	150.0	
N MEX	70.0	50.0	54.0	
N C	88.0	84.0	87.0	
OKLA	370.0	370.0	360.0	
S C	124.0	115.0	122.0	
TENN	340.0	300.0	335.0	
TEX	5,000.0	4,500.0	4,650.0	
VA	1.3	1.4	1.3	
U S	10,600.6	9,573.6	10,145.4	
AMER-PIMA				
ARIZ	56.5	73.0	56.3	
N MEX	8.0	10.0	7.9	
TEX	19.5	15.0	19.4	
U S	84.0	98.0	83.6	
ALL				
ALA	330.0	340.0	329.0	
ARIZ	416.5	333.0	415.3	
ARK	465.0	460.0	440.0	
CALIF	1,330.0	1,020.0	1,320.0	
FLA	24.5	22.0	22.5	
GA	255.0	235.0	245.0	
KANS	.8	1.2	.6	
LA	640.0	600.0	630.0	
MISS	1,050.0	1,050.0	1,040.0	
MO	152.0	165.0	150.0	
N MEX	78.0	60.0	61.9	
N C	88.0	84.0	87.0	
OKLA	370.0	370.0	360.0	
S C	124.0	115.0	122.0	
TENN	340.0	300.0	335.0	
TEX	5,019.5	4,515.0	4,669.4	
VA	1.3	1.4	1.3	
U S	10,684.6	9,671.6	10,229.0	

1/ ESTIMATES TO BE RELEASED AUGUST 12, 1986.

HAY

STATE	ALL HAY AREA HARVESTED		ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES AREA HARVESTED		ALL OTHER AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	IND 1986	1985	IND 1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES					
ALA	700	680			700	680
ARIZ	167	177	145	155	22	22
ARK	992	950	42	30	950	920
CALIF	1,570	1,680	1,030	1,080	540	600
COLO	1,445	1,325	820	725	625	600
CONN	90	91	24	22	66	69
DEL	22	24	7	8	15	16
FLA	240	240			240	240
GA	495	440			495	440
IDAHO	1,320	1,380	1,020	1,060	300	320
ILL	1,160	1,100	800	630	360	470
IND	795	820	410	430	385	390
IOWA	2,150	2,360	1,550	1,610	600	750
KANS	2,710	2,600	1,010	1,000	1,700	1,600
KY	1,850	1,855	250	255	1,600	1,600
LA	320	300	15	15	305	285
MAINE	222	220	26	24	196	196
MD	230	240	75	78	155	162
MASS	121	123	30	28	91	95
MICH	1,750	1,770	1,400	1,400	350	370
MINN	2,725	2,950	1,825	1,950	900	1,000
MISS	650	550			650	550
MO	3,400	3,450	450	370	2,950	3,080
MONT	1,950	2,250	950	1,300	1,000	950
NEBR	3,300	3,150	1,400	1,300	1,900	1,850
NEV	495	540	235	230	260	310
N H	88	85	20	16	68	69
N J	118	120	43	43	75	77
N MEX	330	320	250	240	80	80
N Y	2,230	2,160	930	840	1,300	1,320
N C	415	410	45	30	370	380
N DAK	2,950	2,900	1,500	1,550	1,450	1,350
OHIO	1,450	1,500	700	750	750	750
OKLA	2,100	1,960	400	410	1,700	1,550
OREG	1,080	1,160	450	480	630	680
PA	1,990	2,000	840	840	1,150	1,160
R I	10	9	3	3	7	6
S C	205	200			205	200
S DAK	3,500	4,100	1,900	2,200	1,600	1,900
TENN	1,620	1,380	120	100	1,500	1,280
TEX	3,500	3,270	190	170	3,310	3,100
UTAH	505	615	460	460	145	155
VT	445	435	120	100	325	335
VA	1,008	1,063	88	93	920	970
WASH	800	770	450	430	350	340
W VA	610	590	110	110	500	480
WIS	3,600	3,680	3,100	3,150	500	530
WYO	1,030	1,110	440	470	590	640
U S	60,553	61,102	25,673	26,185	34,880	34,917

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DRY EDIBLE BEANS 1/

CROP AND STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
LARGE LIMA				
CALIF	44.0	32.0	43.0	31.0
BABY LIMA				
CALIF	27.0	30.0	26.0	29.0
OTHER				
CALIF	105.0	98.0	104.0	95.0
ALL				
CALIF	176.0	160.0	173.0	155.0
COLO	225.0	230.0	220.0	225.0
IDAHO	120.0	135.0	118.0	133.0
KANS	17.0	21.0	16.0	20.0
MICH	440.0	500.0	410.0	480.0
MINN	68.0	65.0	62.0	61.0
MONT	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7
NEBR	160.0	215.0	146.0	205.0
N Y	35.0	34.0	33.0	33.0
N DAK	260.0	290.0	237.0	275.0
UTAH	8.5	9.0	8.4	8.8
WASH	34.0	29.0	33.0	28.0
WYO	29.0	33.0	27.0	32.0
U S	1,575.9	1,724.0	1,486.4	1,658.5

1/ EXCLUDES BEANS GROWN FOR GARDEN SEED.

TOBACCO BY STATES

STATE	AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	IND 1986
	ACRES	
CONN	2,000	2,000
FLA	6,100	5,800
GA	36,000	33,000
IND	6,500	6,100
KY	186,300	159,100
MD	21,000	18,000
MASS	490	480
MO	2,500	2,300
N C	250,700	228,000
OHIO	7,920	7,300
PA	11,500	11,000
S C	43,000	40,000
TENN	61,710	54,000
VA	43,300	39,800
W VA	1,800	1,800
WIS	8,200	6,700
U S	689,020	615,380

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

CLASS AND TYPE	AREA HARVESTED		YIELD		PRODUCTION		
	1985	IND 1986	1985	IND 1986	1984	1985	IND 1986
	ACRES		POUNDS		1,000 POUNDS		
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED TYPES 11-14							
FLA	6,100	5,800	2,675	2,500	17,920	16,318	14,500
GA	36,000	33,000	2,280	2,200	85,500	82,080	72,600
N C	242,000	220,000	2,223	2,130	569,050	537,860	468,600
S C	43,000	40,000	2,300	2,150	105,515	98,900	86,000
VA	30,000	28,000	2,170	2,000	86,640	65,100	56,000
U S	357,100	326,800	2,241	2,135	864,625	800,258	697,700
CLASS 3A, LIGHT AIR-CURED TYPE 31							
IND	6,500	6,100					
KY	170,000	145,000					
MO	2,500	2,300					
N C	8,700	8,000					
OHIO	7,100	6,800					
TENN	49,000	43,000					
VA	9,500	8,400					
W VA	1,800	1,800					
U S	255,100	221,400					
ALL OTHER CLASSES AND TYPES							
CONN	2,000	2,000					
KY	16,300	14,100					
MD	21,000	18,000					
MASS	490	480					
OHIO	820	500					
PA	11,500	11,000					
TENN	12,710	11,000					
VA	3,800	3,400					
WIS	8,200	6,700					
U S	76,820	67,180					
ALL	689,020	615,380					

SWEETPOTATOES

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
ALA	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.3
CALIF	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.1
GA	6.5	6.0	6.3	5.8
LA	23.0	21.0	21.0	20.0
MD	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9
MISS	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.2
N J	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.2
N C	41.0	35.0	40.0	34.0
S C	5.5	4.5	5.0	4.5
TENN	1.1	.9	1.1	.9
TEX	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.3
VA	1.2	1.0	1.1	.9
U S	110.2	98.3	105.3	95.1

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SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

STATE	AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES	
FLA	398.7	405.0
HAW	89.4	90.0
LA	250.0	275.0
TEX	31.9	31.4
U S	770.0	801.4

SUGARBEETS 1/

STATE	AREA PLANTED		AREA HARVESTED	
	1985	1986	1985	IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES			
CALIF	206.0	200.0	203.0	197.0
COLO	2.9	37.5	2.5	33.0
IDAHO	153.0	161.0	152.0	160.0
MICH	124.0	137.0	118.0	134.0
MINN	278.0	315.0	276.0	312.0
MONT	43.5	47.6	42.7	46.7
NEBR	59.1	60.6	53.2	58.0
N DAK	144.8	163.0	144.2	162.0
OHIO	13.1	15.5	12.7	14.5
OREG	11.9	12.4	11.8	12.2
TEX	38.0	37.2	37.0	37.0
WYO	50.2	50.7	49.4	50.5
U S	1,124.5	1,237.5	1,102.5	1,216.9

1/ RELATES TO YEAR OF INTENDED HARVEST EXCEPT FOR OVERWINTERED SPRING PLANTED BEETS IN CALIF.

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APPLES, COMMERCIAL 1/

STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 2/		INDICATED
	1984	1985	1986
	MILLION POUNDS		
ARK	8.0	16.0	10.0
CALIF	520.0	620.0	525.0
COLO	65.0	110.0	18.0
CONN	47.0	42.0	40.0
DEL	24.0	19.0	21.0
GA	50.0	20.0	30.0
IDAHO	135.0	131.0	110.0
ILL	90.0	106.0	95.0
IND	64.0	75.0	31.0
IOWA	5.0	13.5	6.5
KANS	5.0	15.0	6.5
KY	18.0	17.0	5.0
MAINE	70.0	85.0	85.0
MD	80.0	80.0	85.0
MASS	97.0	89.0	97.0
MICH	770.0	1,100.0	700.0
MINN	15.0	23.0	17.0
MO	40.0	62.0	37.0
N H	50.0	56.0	50.0
N J	110.0	105.0	105.0
N MEX	8.0	10.0	8.0
N Y	1,020.0	1,120.0	1,010.0
N C	360.0	275.0	130.0
OHIO	135.0	145.0	90.0
OREG	130.0	160.0	105.0
PA	575.0	585.0	610.0
R I	5.0	4.0	4.0
S C	45.0	16.0	30.0
TENN	11.0	8.5	6.0
UTAH	45.0	57.0	40.0
VT	41.0	49.0	44.0
VA	465.0	395.0	500.0
WASH	2,950.0	2,050.0	2,750.0
W VA	225.0	230.0	230.0
WIS	53.0	60.0	56.0
U S	8,331.0	7,949.0	7,687.0

1/ IN ORCHARDS OF 100 OR MORE BEARING AGE TREES.
2/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD (MILLION POUNDS): UNITED STATES 1984-14.9,1985-87.7.

PAPAYAS - HAWAII

MONTH	AREA				FRESH PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL IN CROP		HARVESTED		1985	1986	FORECAST
	1985	1986	1985	1986			1986
	ACRES				1,000 POUNDS		
MAY	3,715	3,890	2,820	2,380	3,914	4,810	
JUN	3,695	4,000	2,695	2,395	3,619	3,740	
JUL	3,725		2,725		5,134		3,500
AUG	3,660		2,625		3,989		2,600
SEP	3,555		2,345		3,722		2,800
OCT	3,515		2,410		4,594		3,200
CUMULATIVE FRESH PRODUCTION JAN-JUN					25,070	24,395	

PEACHES

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		
	1984	1985	INDICATED 1986
	MILLION POUNDS		
ALA	22.0	1.5	6.0
ARK	23.0	5.0	8.0
CALIF-FREESTONE	457.0	486.0	460.0
COLO	12.0	15.0	6.5
CONN 2/	2.7	3.0	3.0
DEL 2/	2.0	1.2	2.1
GA	150.0	90.0	105.0
IDAHO 2/	7.5	11.0	10.0
ILL	16.0	4/	20.0
IND 2/	.7	4/	4.0
KANS 2/	2.5	3.5	4.5
KY 2/	3.0	4/	4.0
LA 2/	7.0	6.5	.1
MD	19.0	1.0	21.0
MASS 2/	1.9	2.1	2.1
MICH	45.0	55.0	45.0
MISS 2/	5.0	2.5	.3
MO 2/	15.0	4/	13.0
N J	50.0	95.0	105.0
N Y	11.0	17.5	16.8
N C	43.0	2.0	25.0
OHIO 2/	4/	4/	2.5
OKLA 2/	9.0	8.0	7.0
OREG 2/	14.0	15.5	13.0
PA	85.0	40.0	100.0
S C	480.0	230.0	280.0
TENN 2/	10.0	4/	5.0
TEX	23.0	30.0	10.0
UTAH 2/	12.0	11.0	11.5
VA	34.0	2.0	32.0
WASH	38.0	29.0	38.0
W VA	17.0	4/	22.0
TOTAL ABOVE	1,617.3	1,163.3	1,382.4
CLINGSTONE 3/			
CALIF	1,042.0	985.0	930.0
ALL			
U S	2,659.3	2,148.3	2,312.4

1/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD (MILLION POUNDS): UNITED STATES, EXCLUDING CALIF CLINGSTONE PEACHES, 1984-115.4; 1985-33.4.
2/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
3/ CALIF CLINGSTONE IS OVER THE SCALE TONNAGE AND INCLUDES CULLS AND CANNERY DIVERSIONS (MILLION POUNDS): 1984-76.0; 1985-67.5.
4/ NO SIGNIFICANT COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION DUE TO FROST.

PEARS

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		IND
	1984	1985	1986
	TONS		
BARTLETT			
CALIF	302,000	282,000	290,000
OREG	44,000	75,000	50,000
WASH	101,000	111,000	118,000
TOTAL	447,000	468,000	458,000
EXCLUDING BARTLETT			
CALIF	10,000	10,500	11,000
OREG	106,000	118,000	100,000
WASH	103,000	114,000	105,000
TOTAL	219,000	242,500	216,000
ALL			
CALIF	312,000	292,500	301,000
COLO	4,600	6,000	1,500
CONN	1,450	1,550	1,550
MICH	11,000	8,000	11,000
N Y	20,000	16,000	21,500
OREG	150,000	193,000	150,000
PA	3,300	2,300	3,000
UTAH	3,200	2,500	1,900
WASH	204,000	225,000	223,000
U S	709,550	746,850	714,450

1/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD (TONS): U S 1984-12,800, 1985-150.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		IND
	1984	1985	1986
	TONS		
PLUMS			
CALIF	225,000	166,500	130,000
PRUNES (DRIED BASIS)			
CALIF	148,000	139,000	100,000
GRAPES TABLE TYPE			
CALIF	475,000	580,000	550,000
GRAPES WINE TYPE			
CALIF	1,900,000	2,140,000	1,850,000
GRAPES RAISIN TYPE 2/			
CALIF	2,295,000	2,483,000	2,000,000
ALL GRAPES			
CALIF	4,670,000	5,203,000	4,400,000
APRICOTS			
CALIF	123,000	128,000	65,000
UTAH	800	1,100	1,000
WASH	3,400	2,400	3,100
U S	127,200	131,500	69,100
NECTARINES			
CALIF	183,000	211,000	195,000
WALNUTS			
CALIF	213,000	219,000	195,000
	1,000 POUNDS		
ALMONDS (SHELLED BASIS)			
CALIF	590,000	465,000	265,000

1/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD (TONS): APRICOTS - 1984-10,120,1985-25,170; GRAPES (CALIF) - 1984-14,000.
2/ FRESH BASIS.

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CITRUS FRUIT 1/

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION BOXES			PRODUCTION TON EQUIVALENT		
	UTILIZED		INDICATED	UTILIZED		INDICATED
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
	1,000 UNITS 2/			1,000 UNITS		
ORANGES,EARLY MID & NAVEL 3/:						
ARIZ 4/	550	650	600	21	25	23
CALIF	33,700	26,000	33,300	1,264	975	1,249
FLA 4/	69,700	55,000	64,200	3,136	2,475	2,889
TEX 4/5/	2,400	0	200	102	0	9
U S	106,350	81,650	98,300	4,523	3,475	4,170
ORANGES, VALENCIA						
ARIZ	1,250	1,800	1,800	47	68	68
CALIF	14,800	26,000	21,000	556	975	788
FLA	47,000	48,900	55,000	2,115	2,201	2,475
TEX 4/5/	110	0	110	5	0	5
U S	63,160	76,700	77,910	2,723	3,244	3,336
ALL ORANGES						
ARIZ	1,800	2,450	2,400	68	93	91
CALIF	48,500	52,000	54,300	1,820	1,950	2,037
FLA	116,700	103,900	119,200	5,251	4,676	5,364
TEX 4/5/	2,510	0	310	107	0	14
U S	169,510	158,350	176,210	7,246	6,719	7,506
TEMPLES						
FLA	2,900	3,250	2,950	130	146	133
GRAPEFRUIT,WHITE SEEDLESS						
FLA	23,000	24,800	25,600	978	1,054	1,088
GRAPEFRUIT, PINK SEEDLESS						
FLA	13,400	16,300	18,000	569	693	765
OTHER GRAPEFRUIT						
FLA	4,500	2,900	3,150	191	123	134
ALL GRAPEFRUIT						
ARIZ	2,270	3,700	3,000	72	118	96
CALIF						
DESERT	3,340	3,900	4,000	107	124	128
OTHER AREAS	3,900	5,000	4,500	131	168	151
TOTAL	7,240	8,900	8,500	238	292	279
FLA	40,900	44,000	46,750	1,738	1,870	1,987
TEX 4/5/	3,200	0	220	128	0	9
U S	53,610	56,600	58,470	2,176	2,280	2,371
TANGERINES						
ARIZ 4/	1,150	700	700	43	26	26
CALIF 4/	1,850	1,680	1,800	70	63	68
FLA 4/	2,000	1,050	1,150	95	50	55
U S	5,000	3,430	3,650	208	139	149
LEMONS						
ARIZ 4/	4,000	6,000	3,050	152	228	116
CALIF	17,250	19,800	15,500	655	752	589
U S	21,250	25,800	18,550	807	980	705
TANGELOS						
FLA 4/	3,600	3,600	2,950	162	162	133

1/ THE CROP YEAR BEGINS WITH THE BLOOM OF THE FIRST YEAR SHOWN AND ENDS WITH YEAR HARVEST IS COMPLETED.
2/ NET LBS PER BOX: ORANGES-CALIF & ARIZ-75,FLA-90, TEX-85; GRAPEFRUIT-CALIF DESERT & ARIZ-64, CALIF OTHER-67, FLA-85, TEX-80; LEMONS-76; TANGELOS & TEMPLES-90; TANGERINES- CALIF & ARIZ-75, FLA-95.
3/ NAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS VARIETIES IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA. EARLY AND MIDSEASON VARIETIES IN FLORIDA AND TEXAS, INCLUDING SMALL QUANTITIES OF TANGERINES IN TEXAS.
4/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
5/ DUE TO THE SEVERE FREEZE OF DECEMBER 1983, NO COMMERCIAL SUPPLIES WERE HARVESTED FOR THE 1984-85 TEXAS CITRUS CROP.

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CHERRIES

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION		
	TOTAL 1/		IND
	1984	1985	1986
	TONS		
SWEET			
CALIF	37,200	23,500	7,500
IDAHO	2,800	2,200	2,000
MICH	33,000	31,000	17,000
MONT	2,300	4,600	1,000
N Y	2,400	2,000	2,800
OREG	31,000	29,000	37,000
PA 2/	900	500	800
UTAH	4,200	2,200	2,400
WASH	68,000	37,900	58,000
TOTAL	181,800	132,900	128,500
	MILLION POUNDS		
TART			
COLO 2/	1.0	1.7	.5
MICH 2/	210.0	220.0	145.0
N Y 2/	26.0	22.5	9.0
OREG	1.6	6.5	5.0
PA 2/	9.0	6.0	8.0
UTAH	12.0	21.0	15.0
WIS 2/	12.0	8.5	3.5
TOTAL	271.6	286.2	186.0

1/ INCLUDES UNHARVESTED PRODUCTION AND HARVESTED NOT SOLD: U S SWEET CHERRIES (TONS), 1984 -17,550, 1985-6,000,, U S TART CHERRIES (MILLION POUNDS), 1984-15.7, 1985-6.0.
2/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.

AREA PLANTED, POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	1985	1986	SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	1985	1986
	1,000 ACRES			1,000 ACRES	
WINTER 1/			FALL		
TOTAL	13.2	12.3	CALIF	20.4	18.0
			COLO	56.5	52.5
			CONN	1.4	1.0
SPRING 1/			IDAHO-10 SW CO	30.0	17.0
			-OTHER CO	325.0	293.0
TOTAL	92.0	76.7	IND	2.8	3/ 4.9
			MAINE	98.0	85.0
SUMMER			MASS	3.3	2.9
ALA	8.0	7.5	MICH	46.0	42.0
CALIF	7.5	6.6	MINN	78.5	74.0
COLO	7.6	7.4	MONT	7.9	7.6
DEL	6.5	7.0	NEBR	8.5	7.1
ILL	3.2	3.0	NEV	9.0	8.0
IND	2.1	2/	N Y-LONG IS	13.0	9.0
IOWA	1.6	1.7	-UPSTATE	25.0	24.0
MD	1.6	1.7	N DAK	145.0	128.0
MICH	14.0	13.0	OHIO	9.5	3/ 10.2
MINN	6.7	6.3	OREG-MALHEUR CO	11.0	7.0
NEBR	2.6	2.3	-OTHER CO	51.0	45.0
N J	9.0	8.2	PA	22.5	22.0
N MEX	10.5	8.7	R I	2.5	1.6
N C	2.5	2.0	S DAK	14.0	13.0
OHIO	1.2	2/	UTAH	6.6	6.4
TENN	2.5	2.0	VT	.3	.1
TEX	13.5	10.0	WASH	127.0	117.0
VA	17.0	14.0	WIS	65.0	58.0
			WYO	2.4	2.2
TOTAL	117.6	101.4			
			TOTAL	1,182.1	1,056.5
			U S	1,404.9	1,246.9

1/ ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
2/ COMBINED WITH "FALL".
3/ INCLUDES AREA PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED AS "SUMMER".

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POTATOES

SEASONAL GROUP AND STATE	AREA HARVESTED 1985	AREA HARVESTED IND 1986	YIELD 1985	YIELD IND 1986	PRODUCTION 1984	PRODUCTION 1985	PRODUCTION IND 1986
	1,000 ACRES		CWT		1,000 CWT		
WINTER							
TOTAL 1/	13.2	12.3	204	231	2,640	2,691	2,843
SPRING							
TOTAL 1/	87.0	75.6	264	261	23,798	22,986	19,763
SUMMER							
ALA	7.8	7.3	180	120	955	1,404	876
CALIF	7.2	6.6	375	350	2,916	2,700	2,310
COLO	7.4	7.2	300	300	1,988	2,220	2,160
DEL	6.5	6.9	280	200	1,265	1,820	1,380
ILL	3.0	2.9	285	250	636	855	725
IND	1.9	2/	140	2/	216	266	2/
IOWA	1.6	1.7	206	220	210	330	374
MD	1.6	1.6	200	170	296	320	272
MICH	13.8	12.8	220	225	2,560	3,036	2,880
MINN	6.5	6.2	275	275	1,680	1,788	1,705
NEBR	2.5	2.2	280	275	572	700	605
N J	8.8	8.1	280	225	1,828	2,464	1,823
N MEX	10.4	8.6	275	325	2,639	2,860	2,795
N C	2.3	1.9	115	100	348	265	190
OHIO	1.1	2/	310	2/	342	341	2/
TENN	2.5	2.0	150	130	270	375	260
TEX	12.5	9.9	220	240	2,825	2,750	2,376
VA	16.5	13.5	200	90	1,540	3,300	1,215
TOTAL	113.9	99.4	244	221	23,086	27,794	21,946
FALL 3/							
CALIF	20.2	18.0	390		7,280	7,878	
COLO	56.0	52.0	320		17,225	17,920	
CONN	1.4	1.0	250		315	350	
IDAHO-10 SW CO	29.0	17.0	375		9,380	10,875	
-OTHER CO	316.0	290.0	290		77,220	91,640	
IND	2.6	4/ 4.5	240		750	624	
MAINE	97.0	84.0	280		21,360	27,160	
MASS	3.3	2.9	250		580	825	
MICH	44.0	40.0	275		12,540	12,100	
MINN	69.0	70.0	205		13,775	14,145	
MONT	7.0	7.5	270		1,924	1,890	
NEBR	7.9	6.9	275		2,480	2,173	
NEV	9.0	8.0	345		3,300	3,105	
N Y-LONG IS	12.9	8.9	300		3,577	3,870	
-UPSTATE	24.5	23.5	250		6,630	6,125	
N DAK	139.0	124.0	170		20,615	23,630	
OHIO	9.3	4/ 9.7	265		2,418	2,465	
OREG-MALHEUR CO	10.7	6.8	380		3,960	4,066	
-OTHER CO	50.3	44.2	450		19,565	22,635	
PA	22.0	21.5	260		5,160	5,720	
R I	2.5	1.6	280		598	700	
S DAK	12.0	12.0	160		1,820	1,920	
UTAH	6.5	6.4	255		1,728	1,658	
VT	.3	.1	220		63	66	
WASH	126.0	116.0	495		56,925	62,370	
WIS	63.5	57.0	380		21,350	24,130	
WYO	1.0	2.0	245		550	245	
TOTAL	1,142.9	1,035.5	306		313,088	350,285	
U S 2/	1,357.0	1,222.8	298		362,612	403,756	

1/ ESTIMATE FOR CURRENT YEAR CARRIED FORWARD FROM EARLIER FORECAST.
2/ COMBINED WITH "FALL".
3/ YIELD AND PRODUCTION FOR 1986 TO BE RELEASED NOVEMBER 10, 1986.
4/ INCLUDES AREA PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED AS "SUMMER".

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FALL POTATOES: PERCENT OF ACREAGE PLANTED BY TYPE OF POTATOES, 11 MAJOR STATES, 1986 CROP

STATE	POTATO TYPES 1/			
	REDS	WHITES	RUSSETS	TOTAL
COLO	7	2	91	100
IDAHO			100	100
MAINE		68	32	100
MICH	1	63	36	100
MINN	22	41	37	100
N Y		100		100
N DAK	21	62	17	100
OREG			100	100
PA		100		100
WASH			100	100
WIS	13	31	56	100
11 STATE TOTAL	6	27	67	100

1/ PREDOMINANT TYPE SHOWN MAY INCLUDE SMALL PORTION OF OTHER TYPE(S) CONSTITUTING LESS THAN 1 PERCENT OF STATE'S TOTAL.

FALL POTATOES: ACRES PLANTED FOR CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, BY STATES 1/

STATE	1985 CROP			1986 CROP
	ENTERED FOR CERTIFICATION	CERTIFIED	PERCENT CERTIFIED	ENTERED FOR CERTIFICATION
	ACRES		PERCENT	ACRES
CALIF	1,900	1,787	94	1,800
COLO	14,132	11,901	84	12,000
IDAHO	55,078	55,069	100	53,000
MAINE	33,357	30,763	92	27,000
MICH	4,056	3,999	99	4,392
MINN	25,614	24,025	94	21,636
MONT	7,629	7,629	100	7,321
NEBR	6,097	5,506	90	4,393
N Y	1,996	1,967	99	1,661
N DAK	33,620	32,982	98	30,678
OREG	5,417	4,885	90	4,200
PA	549	549	100	370
S DAK	1,281	1,241	97	1,280
UTAH	367	232	63	300
WASH	2,260	2,260	100	2,000
WIS	11,421	11,115	97	10,500
WYO	300	179	60	179
TOTAL	205,074	196,089	96	182,710

1/ DATA SUPPLIED BY STATE SEED CERTIFICATION OFFICIALS.

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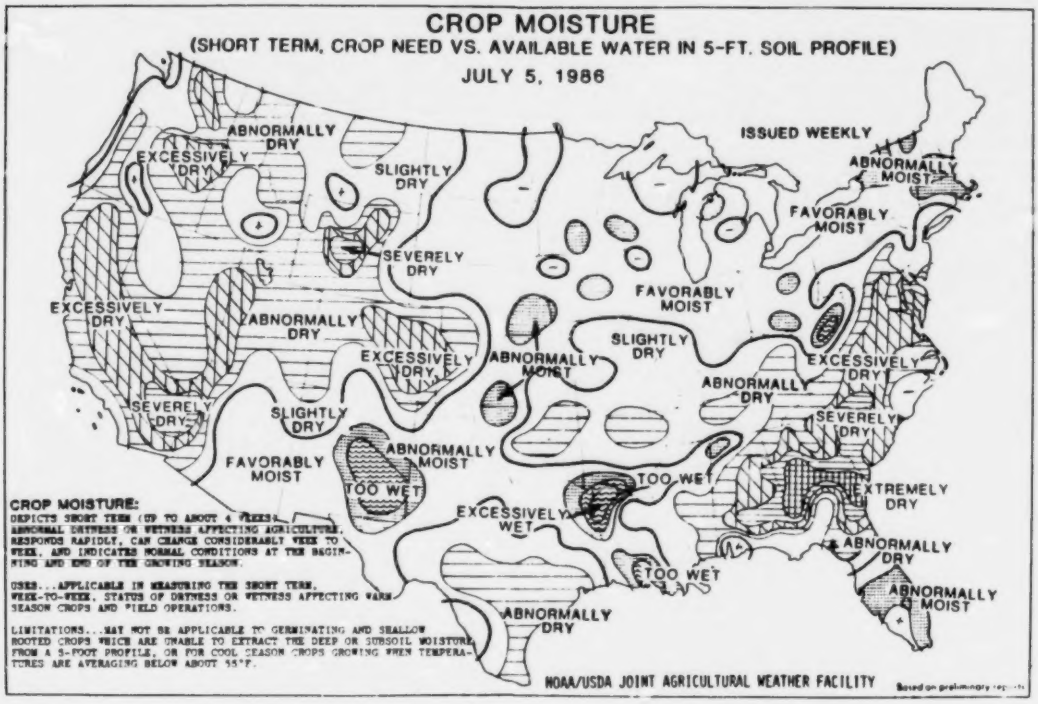
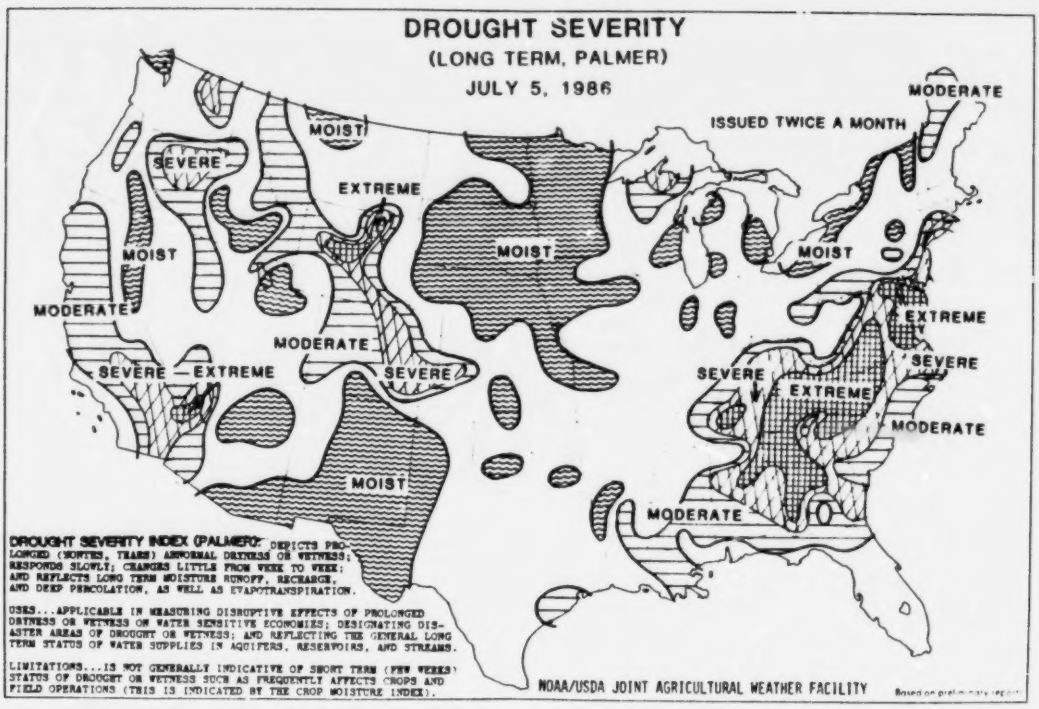

CROP MOISTURE
(SHORT TERM, CROP NEED VS. AVAILABLE WATER IN 5-FT. SOIL PROFILE)
JULY 5, 1986
ISSUED WEEKLY
ABNORMALLY DRY
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
EXCESSIVELY DRY
ABNORMALLY DRY
EXCESSIVELY DRY
ABNORMALLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
SLIGHTLY DRY
FAVORABLY MOIST
ABNORMALLY MOIST
TOO WET
EXCESSIVELY WET
ABNORMALLY MOIST
FAVORABLY MOIST
SLIGHTLY DRY
ABNORMALLY DRY
EXCESSIVELY DRY
SEVERELY DRY
TOO WET
EXTREMELY DRY
ABNORMALLY DRY
TOO WET
ABNORMALLY MOIST
ABNORMALLY DRY
CROP MOISTURE:
DEPICTS SHORT TERM (UP TO ABOUT 4 WEEKS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE. RESPONDS RAPIDLY, CAN CHANGE CONSIDERABLY WEEK TO WEEK, AND INDICATES NORMAL CONDITIONS AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE GROWING SEASON.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING THE SHORT TERM, WEEK-TO-WEEK, STATUS OF DRYNESS OR WETNESS AFFECTING WARM SEASON CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS.
LIMITATIONS...MAY NOT BE APPLICABLE TO GERMINATING AND SHALLOW ROOTED CROPS WHICH ARE UNABLE TO EXTRACT THE DEEP OR SUBSOIL MOISTURE FROM A 5-FOOT PROFILE, OR FOR COOL SEASON CROPS GROWING WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AVERAGING BELOW ABOUT 55°F.
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary reports


DROUGHT SEVERITY
(LONG TERM, PALMER)
JULY 5, 1986
ISSUED TWICE A MONTH
MODERATE
MOIST
SEVERE
EXTREME
MOIST
MOIST
MOIST
MODERATE
MODERATE
SEVERE — EXTREME
SEVERE
SEVERE
EXTREME
EXTREME
SEVERE
MODERATE
MOIST
MODERATE
DROUGHT SEVERITY INDEX (PALMER): DEPICTS PROLONGED (MONTHS, YEARS) ABNORMAL DRYNESS OR WETNESS; RESPONDS SLOWLY; CHANGES LITTLE FROM WEEK TO WEEK; AND REFLECTS LONG TERM MOISTURE RUNOFF, RECHARGE, AND DEEP PERCOLATION, AS WELL AS EVAPOTRANSPIRATION.
USES...APPLICABLE IN MEASURING DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF PROLONGED DRYNESS OR WETNESS ON WATER SENSITIVE ECONOMIES; DESIGNATING DISASTER AREAS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS; AND REFLECTING THE GENERAL LONG TERM STATUS OF WATER SUPPLIES IN AQUIFERS, RESERVOIRS, AND STREAMS.
LIMITATIONS...IS NOT GENERALLY INDICATIVE OF SHORT TERM (FEW WEEKS) STATUS OF DROUGHT OR WETNESS SUCH AS FREQUENTLY AFFECTS CROPS AND FIELD OPERATIONS (THIS IS INDICATED BY THE CROP MOISTURE INDEX).
NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY
Based on preliminary reports

SPRING WEATHER REVIEW
March through May 1986

HIGHLIGHTS: The very dry weather that prevailed all winter along the east coast and from the lower Mississippi Valley to the mid-Atlantic States continued through the spring. Shower activity began to increase as the season ended, especially from the lower Mississippi Valley through the Tennessee Valley. However, most of the area from Maryland southward had only isolated, light showers. Early and mid-March freezing temperatures damaged early blooming fruit trees in the Southeast. As the season ended, a late cold outbreak brought record-cold temperatures to the lower Missouri Valley and from the Great Lakes into the Southeast. The record-low temperatures were above freezing in the Southeast. Persistant rain in the northern Great Plains early in the season delayed planting and fieldwork, but a drying period before the end of the season allowed late work to resume. Thunderstorm season began in May, and most of the Nation experienced these storms. Severe weather included the usual spate of tornadoes from the Great Plains through the Ohio Valley and the Southeast. Average temperatures for the season were warmer than normal in all of the Nation except Florida.

MARCH...Unusually dry weather continued in the East. Precipitation was also much less than normal in the southern Great Plains and the central Rockies. One of the more serious dry areas was the western slopes of the Appalachians where the greatest incidence of brush fires seemed to occur. Rain was excessive in California except for the desert Southwest. Above-normal rain also fell along the western slopes of the Rockies and in parts of the Great Basin. Although copious rain fell in the Northwest, it was less than the normal rain. Snow was heavy in the western mountains early in the month, but, as the month ended, rain was the dominant precipitation. Snow fell at only the highest locations. Although freezing temperatures damaged early blooming fruit trees in the South and Southeast early in the month and again at midmonth, the average monthly temperature was well above normal in most of the Nation except Florida.

APRIL...Precipitation was adequate to excessive through most of the Great Plains. However, parts of the southern Plains from southeastern Texas to western Texas and northward through western Kansas were far too dry. Persistant rain in the northern Plains slowed planting and other fieldwork. Dry weather continued in the southeastern quarter of the Nation. The area from the lower Mississippi Valley to the lower Ohio Valley and eastward had less than half the normal rain. A late-season cold outbreak pushed into the upper Mississippi Valley late in the month and spread southeastward. Temperatures dropped to the low twenties from the upper Mississippi Valley to the upper Ohio Valley and into Kentucky. Unusually warm weather followed the cold outbreak.

MAY...Thunderstorm season gripped the Nation. Showers and thunderstorms occurred in nearly all parts of the country. Only the extreme Southwest was free of the storms. The most severe weather was from central Texas into Alabama, from Texas to Iowa, and from Arkansas through the Ohio Valley. The showers were welcome in the very dry east coast States, but much more precipitation is needed. Some parts of the Southeast and mid-Atlantic States had only light, isolated showers. Beneficial showers also fell in western Texas. Dry weather for much of the month in the northern Plains allowed that area to drain and dry so work could progress. It was dry all month from the Red River Valley of the North through the upper Great Lakes. Most of the Nation was warmer than normal, but it was a little cooler than normal through most of the Rockies and adjacent High Plains.

JUNE WEATHER SUMMARY

Seasonal flow of moisture into the Southwest left the western part of that area drier than normal, but heavy thunderstorms dropped well above-normal precipitation from New Mexico along the eastern slopes of the Rockies. Above-normal precipitation also accumulated from the western end of the Corn Belt and the western Great Lakes, through the upper Ohio Valley and New York to southern New England. Thunderstorms were frequent across central Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley. Hurricane Bonnie moved into southeastern Texas and spread heavy rain through eastern Texas, northern Louisiana, southern Arkansas, and then from north central Mississippi into western Tennessee. Precipitation was much less than normal from Alabama to New Jersey and to the Atlantic Coast. A few welcome showers fell along the coast, but inland areas remained very dry. Temperatures were cooler than normal in the Northeast and in the southern Rockies and western Texas. (Prepared by NOAA/USDA Joint Agricultural Weather Facility.)

1986 SPRING CROP PROGRESS

Abnormally warm temperatures prevailed across much of the Nation during January. Ample snow cover protected wheat from bitter cold across the northern third of the Nation early in the month. Warm temperatures melted much of the snow during the month leaving some areas in the northern Rockies and northern Great Plains with less than desired snow cover. By month's end, snow had vanished from the central Plains and lower Corn Belt. The above-normal temperatures were ideal for growth but the lack of moisture limited growth in most areas. Farmers continued harvesting 1935 row crops during most of January. Land preparation was active in the Southeast. Near the end of January, farmers were spreading lime and fertilizer as far north as Indiana. A cold outbreak dipped into Florida the last week of January, but temperatures warmed immediately, which lessened the damage to crops and fruit. Citrus received slushy ice but there was very little foliage and tree damage. Vegetable damage was limited mostly to outer-leaf tip burn.

Land preparation progressed rapidly for spring planting in California and Arizona the first half of February. Heavy rain and flooding halted most field activity in northern and central California but fieldwork continued its fast pace in Arizona. By midmonth cotton seeding was underway in Arizona. Wetness slowed field activity in the Southeast the first half of the month. As soils dried, fieldwork picked up considerably. By months' end corn planting was 15 percent finished in Texas, compared with 3 percent normally. Seeding of corn was just underway in Georgia and 2 percent of Louisiana's acreage was in the ground. Sorghum seeding reached 4 percent completion in Texas. Fruit producers pruned and applied dormant sprays to orchards in the Northwest and in the South. Fruit trees had reached the bloom stage as far north as Utah by the end of February. Winter wheat was mostly good to fair during February. By month's end, wheat was greening as far north as Oregon and was jointing in Arizona, Oklahoma, and Texas. In the central and southern Great Plains, warmth promoted growth but it was slowed somewhat by insufficient moisture.

Warm, and mostly dry weather advanced land preparation throughout the Southeast, the Delta, and central and southern Great Plains at the beginning and end of March. Precipitation during the middle of the month slowed fieldwork across nearly all the eastern half of the Nation, especially in the Southeast. Early in the month, soil moisture was generally adequate, except in the Southeast and the Plains States from Texas to North Dakota. Warm weather promoted small grain growth across the Nation but the lack of moisture in the Plains States limited growth.

Wheat development ranged from greening in Minnesota to heading in the southeast as the month ended. Corn planting was underway, at the beginning of March, from Texas to Georgia. By the end of the month, 12 States across the southern half of the Nation were planting corn. Most areas reported seedings ahead of normal as Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia were 70 percent, 69 percent, and 52 percent completed, respectively. Sorghum seeding had progressed as far north as Oklahoma and was as high as 61 percent planted in Texas. Some replanting was necessary in Texas because of dryness. Cotton seeding was underway in Arizona, California, and Texas. In Arizona, cotton planting was 35 percent complete, 5 points ahead of last year. Cotton seeding was completed on 9 percent of the acreage in Texas, and in California 20 percent of the desert acreage was planted by the end of the month. Rice was 36 percent planted in Texas, well ahead of the 22 percent average. Rice planting was slightly ahead of normal in Louisiana and Mississippi. Tobacco transplanting advanced to 23 percent complete in Georgia by the end of the month. Seedbed preparation and seeding was active from Virginia to Kentucky. Transplanting and replanting was active in Florida. Vegetable planting and harvesting continued in the West and South. Frost and freezing temperatures hurt Florida's vegetable crop early in the month, but conditions improved by month's end.

Wetness delayed land preparation and seeding in the Corn Belt, central and northern Great Plains, and Rockies during most of April. Winter-like temperatures slowed growth and germination during the month across the Rockies and northern Plains. The fourth week of April, freezing temperatures slowed crop growth, prevented germination, and damaged fruit crops in the Pacific Northwest, the central and northern Great Plains, the Corn Belt, and from the Northeast as far south as north Georgia. Fruit crops were damaged severely in some areas, but damage to small grains was not heavy. Land preparation progressed well in the Southeast but dryness slowed small grain planting and development. The lack of moisture plagued the Southeast and Texas most of April. Corn planting, at the beginning of April, was limited mostly to the southern States but was underway as far north as Kansas. On April 27, planting neared completion in the Southeast. Nationally, 16 percent of the acreage was seeded, 5 points ahead of normal. Seeding was underway in all

major producing States, except South Dakota and Wisconsin. Near the end of April, cotton was 28 percent seeded in the 14 major producing States, a little behind 1985, but 1 point in front of normal. Planting was ahead of, or equaled, the norm in all States, except California, Georgia, and South Carolina. Dryness caused seeding delays in Georgia and South Carolina. The 11 major sorghum producing States seeded one-fourth of their acreage by the end of April. Normally 22 percent would have been seeded. Seeding was limited mostly to the South, but a few acres had been seeded in Missouri and Oklahoma. Rice seeding progressed rapidly throughout the Delta and in Texas during the month. On April 27, seeding was 56 percent finished, 18 points ahead of normal. Seeding was almost finished in Mississippi and Texas but was just beginning in California. Soybeans were planted as far north as Pennsylvania on April 27. Seeding was just beginning in Georgia, Mississippi, Ohio, and Virginia. Missouri's soybean acreage was 3 percent seeded compared with 2 percent normally. Wetness delayed spring wheat seeding during most of April, especially in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. Twenty-two percent of the acreage was seeded, 13 points behind normal. Planting lagged 13, 26, and 35 points behind normal in North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota, respectively.

During May, rain slowed seeding in the northern Great Plains and northern Rocky Mountain States while dryness hampered seeding and germination in the Southeast. Dryness persisted in the Southeast and along much of the east coast during most of May. Much needed moisture came to the Southeast the last week of May. At the beginning of May, corn was 35 percent seeded, 10 points ahead of normal but 9 points behind last year. Within one week, planting nearly doubled to 64 percent finished. Planting continued ahead of normal throughout the month and was 94 percent finished on June 1, 5 points above the average. Poor germination caused some replanting in the Corn Belt and in the Southeast during the month. Corn was silking across the south and reached the soft-dough stage in Texas, as the month ended. Soybeans were 56 percent seeded on June 1, compared with 74 percent in 1985 and 54 percent normally. Planting lagged behind normal in the Southeast and in a few Corn Belt States. The 11 major sorghum producing States had planted 61 percent of their acreage by the end of May, 7 points slower than in 1985 but 8 points faster than average. Planting exceeded, or equaled, the average in all States, except South Dakota and Texas. Wetness delayed planting in South Dakota and dryness caused delays in Texas. South Dakota's sorghum was 24 percent seeded by June 1, compared with the 42 percent average. Sorghum was turning color in Texas. Cotton planting fell behind normal at mid-month and remained behind normal the rest of the month. By June 1, 76 percent of the acreage was planted, 6 points behind normal. Seeding was 10 points behind normal in Alabama, 12 points behind in Texas and 15 points behind in Georgia. At month's end, crop conditions varied from mostly good in the Delta and Southwest to mostly fair in the Southeast. Cotton was poor to fair in Missouri. Insects were becoming an increasing threat in Texas, Arkansas, and Arizona. At the end of May, winter wheat was mostly good, except in the Southeast, where conditions were mostly fair to good. The crop was 82 percent headed in the 20 major producing States, 8 points ahead of average but 2 points behind last year. Wheat was 10 percent harvested in Oklahoma, 30 percent in Georgia, 54 percent in Louisiana, 55 percent in Arizona, and 34 percent harvested in Texas. Rain slowed spring wheat seeding the first half of May but seeding progressed rapidly the last two weeks of May. Spring wheat seeding began the month 24 points behind normal. As the month ended, seeding was 95 percent finished, 2 points behind normal. Plants were emerged on 79 percent of the acreage. Rice was 97 percent seeded on June 1, 6 points above normal. Ten percent of the rice acreage in California remained to be seeded on that date. Rice was heading in Texas. Insufficient moisture caused peanut planting to lag behind normal in the Southeast during May. By the end of May, seeding in Alabama and Georgia was 65 and 87 percent finished, respectively. Seeding was 33 points behind normal in Alabama and 9 points behind normal in Georgia. Seeding was virtually complete in North Carolina and Virginia.

The percentage of major U.S. crop acreages planted by June 1 are shown below:

ACREAGE PLANTED BY JUNE 1, U.S., 1982-86

CROP	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
CORN	83	82	86	98	94
SORGHUM	43	40	46	65	61
SOYBEANS	52	42	44	74	56
COTTON	77	72	76	87	76
SPRING WHEAT	87	96	98	100	95

JUNE CROP PROGRESS

Dry weather persisted in the Southeast during most of June. The inadequate moisture hampered seeding, germination, and slowed growth but forced rapid maturity of small grains. Early in the month, dry weather came to the northern Great Plains which allowed farmers to catch up on seeding. The warm temperatures spurred crop development. The Corn Belt was wet the first half of the month but drier weather the second half pushed wheat harvest ahead of normal and slowed the spread of disease. However, small grain disease was widespread throughout most of the Corn Belt as the month ended.

Corn planting was virtually complete by June 1. All major producing States were at least 92 percent seeded except Minnesota and South Dakota. Corn was 62 percent planted in South Dakota compared with 84 percent normally. By June 29, 5 percent of the corn acreage was silking, 3 points ahead of normal. Corn was silking in 7 of the major producing States and as far north as Illinois. At the end of June, corn was mostly good to fair in the Corn Belt and central and northern Great Plains. Crop conditions declined rapidly in the Southeast to mostly poor to fair. Hot, dry weather from the Appalachian States to Georgia stressed corn as it entered the critical pollination stage the last week of June. Corn development was further along in the Southeast. Sixty percent of Georgia's corn was in the dough stage and 18 percent had reached dent. In Texas, 11 percent was mature and in Louisiana, 6 percent was mature.

By the end of June, soybeans were mostly planted except in the Southeast. Dryness hampered planting, germination, and growth in the Southeast. Seeding lagged behind normal in Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Soybeans were blooming and setting pods in Illinois and blooming in Louisiana.

By mid-June cotton planting was finished in all States except Georgia, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas. However, planting was virtually complete in Georgia and Tennessee. As June ended, planting was nearly finished in Texas but only 85 percent of Oklahoma's cotton acreage had been planted. In the major producing States, bolls were present on 9 percent of the acreage, equaling the average but 4 points behind last year. Forty-four percent of the cotton acreage was squaring compared with 38 percent normally.

In the 11 major producing States, sorghum was 95 percent planted by the end of June. This compares with 95 percent planted in 1985 and 92 percent normally. Sorghum was 58 percent headed and 4 percent harvested in Texas. Louisiana's sorghum was 55 percent headed.

On June 29, rice was 8 percent headed, 2 points below the average. Heading was limited to Louisiana and Texas. Normally, rice would be heading in Mississippi by June 29. High winds and heavy rain caused some lodging in Texas the last week of June.

Winter wheat harvest soared the last two weeks of June, going from 16 percent harvested on June 15 to 57 percent harvested on June 29. Harvest neared completion in most southeastern States and in the Delta to Oklahoma. Kansas wheat was 85 percent harvested, more than 4 times greater than normal. Harvest, at 9 percent finished, was just underway in Nebraska. Harvest was nearly 3 times greater than normal in Illinois. Wetness caused widespread disease problems in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Spring wheat was 33 percent headed compared with 49 percent in 1985 and the 37 percent average. Heading was behind normal in all States except North Dakata.

CORN: Corn planted for all purposes is estimated at 76.6 million acres (31.0 million hectares), down 8 percent from last year and 2 percent less than the March 1 intentions. All regions show a decline in planted acres from last year. The major producing North Central region shows an 8 percent decline in planted acres. This region accounts for 80 percent of the total corn planted acres. The largest acreage declines were: Iowa - 1.60 million; Illinois - 1.10 million; Minnesota - 900 thousand; and Nebraska - 600 thousand.

In the southern States, plantings are expected to decline 5 percent from last year. In North Carolina a 200 thousand acre decline is shown and in Texas a 200 thousand acre decrease. Georgia is down 180 thousand acres. Louisiana's corn acreage more than doubled from last year, up 230 thousand acres to 450 thousand. Their corn is being used for poultry and catfish food.

In the West, Colorado's planted acres are down 55 thousand, California's is off 50 thousand and Idaho is down 45 thousand. In the Northeast, New York is expecting a 160 thousand acre decline and Pennsylvania's planted acres are down 110 thousand.

Growers expect to harvest 69.4 million acres (28.1 million hectares) for grain, down 8 percent from last year. This is 91 percent of the planted acres.

Planting of the corn crop got off to a good start and progress was running well ahead of normal. By June 1, 94 percent of the corn crop was planted compared with 98 percent last year and the average of 89 percent. With the exception of the Southeastern States, most areas throughout the country received ample rainfall following planting and the corn crop is in generally good condition.

SORGHUM: Sorghum planted for all purposes is estimated at 15.0 million acres (6.07 million hectares), a decrease of 18 percent from last year.

Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, and Missouri account for 75 percent of the total sorghum planted for all purposes in the U.S. in 1986. Plantings, or intentions to plant, in these States are: 4.50 million acres in Kansas, down 300 thousand acres from 1985; 3.90 million acres in Texas, down 400 thousand acres; 1.65 million in Nebraska, down 450 thousand acres; and 1.15 million acres in Missouri, down 300 thouand acres.

Large decreases in planted acreage occurred in all estimating States with the exception of Louisiana, where an increase of 6 percent is shown.

Sorghum to be harvested for grain is estimated at 13.7 million acres (5.53 million hectares), down 18 percent from a year ago.

By the end of May, planting progress was equal to or ahead of normal in all of the major States, except South Dakota and Texas. Growers in Oklahoma have had difficulty getting the crop planted due to prolonged wet weather. Sorghum planting on the Texas High Plains has been hampered by wet conditions while some harvesting is underway in the Coastal Bend and Rio Grande Valley. Except for southern States, most major sorghum growing areas have received ample moisture. The crop is in generally fair to good condition.

OATS: The area of oats planted last fall and this spring totaled 14.8 million acres, (5.98 million hectares), up 11 percent from 1985 and 19 percent above 1984. Oats were planted as a cover crop on diverted acreage under the farm program and this is the reason for the large increase. Iowa has the most planted acreage--2.50 million acres, up 900 thousand from last year. Illinois, with 1.40 million acres, is up 800 thousand acres from 1985. South Dakota's planted acreage declined 400 thousand acres from 1985 to total 1.50 million for 1986. The States of Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and Illinois accounted for nearly half of the Nation's oats planted acreage.

Area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 7.54 million acres (3.05 million hectares). This is 8 percent below the previous year and the lowest oats acreage for harvest since estimates were begun in 1866.

Planting of the oat crop got off to a good start in most States. Heavy rains slowed seeding in the Dakotas. Dry soils are affecting the crop in the Southeast.

BARLEY: Seeding of barley last fall and this spring totaled 13.2 million acres (5.36 million hectares), up 1 percent from last year, and the most planted acres since 1963. The leading State, North Dakota is expecting 3.70 million acres of barley planted this year, up 200 thousand acres from last year. South Dakota is expecting a 120 thousand acre increase and Montana is up 50 thousand acres. Washington's planted acres are down 250 thousand and Idaho's are down 140 thousand acres from 1985.

The area to be harvested for grain is expected to total 12.5 million acres (5.06 million hectares). This is an 8 percent increase from last year.

Seeding of barley in the Dakota's, Minnesota, and Montana got off to a good start early in the season but then was delayed by rain for about three weeks. Good weather finally moved in and allowed seeding to be virtually completed by June 1, slightly ahead of normal. Soil moisture has continued to be mostly adequate and the crop is in generally good condition in this region. In Washington, the crop was planted under generally good conditions but hot, dry weather in early June has resulted in some stress of the crop.

ALL WHEAT: Area seeded last fall and this spring for the 1986 crop is estimated at 72.0 million acres (29.1 million hectares), 5 percer less than 1985. Area for grain is expected to total 60.9 million acres (24.o million hectares), down 6 percent from last year. This would be the lowest harvested area since 1978.

WINTER WHEAT: Production is forecast at 1.55 billion bushels (42.3 million metric tons) as of July 1, 1986. This is a 15 percent drop from 1985 and the lowest production level in 8 years. Yields are expected to average 36.0 bushels per acre, 2.1 bushels under 1985 yields and 0.8 of a bushel less than the June 1 forecast.

Seeded area is estimated at 53.9 million acres (21.8 million hectares), off 7 percent from the 57.8 million acres (23.4 million hectares) seeded for 1985. Harvested area is placed at 43.2 million acres (17.5 million hectares), down 10 percent from last year. The current estimate is up 1 percent from the June 1 forecast.

Heading was nearing completion in the 20 major producing States by the end of June. Harvest progress neared 60 percent complete by July 1 in the same States, ahead of both last year and the 5-year average.

California's harvest reached 75 percent by July 3; average yields are reported. Harvest is gaining momentum across eastern Colorado. Combining neared completion in Kansas by July 1 as favorable harvest weather prevailed. Cool temperature and excessive moisture during June lowered Michigan's yield prospects; crop development progress is near average. Montana's winter wheat is maturing early. Condition of Ohio's crop varies widely; scab, septoria, and rust damage is reported. Rains interrupted Oklahoma's harvest; quality will exceed 1985, but the delay has caused declines in pre-harvest expectations. South Dakota's crop is rated in good to excellent condition. The Texas harvest is progressing well in the Plains and winding down in the Cross-Timbers and northern Blacklands. Soil moisture shortages have stressed Washington's crop as conditions declined during June.

DURUM WHEAT: Planted area for 1986 is estimated at 2.88 million acres (1.17 million hectares), down 10 percent from 1985. Area for grain is expected to total 2.82 million acres (1.14 million hectares), off 9 percent from last year.

Most of Montana's durum was seeded and emerged by June 1; conditions are good to excellent. Seeding started early in North Dakota, but rains postponed completion until June 1. Crop development equals average progress. South Dakota's crop is in good condition. Harvest was underway in Arizona, early yields are rated above average.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Seeded area is estimated at 15.2 million acres (6.15 million hectares), up 4 percent from last year. Area for grain is expected to total 14.9 million acres (6.03 million hectares) based on conditions as of June 1, 1986. This is a 9 percent increase from the 1985 harvested acres.

By June 1, seeding had progressed to 95 percent completion in the major producing States, slightly behind the average progress. Emergence had progressed to 79 percent, trailing average progress by 6 points. Ample moisture during May got Montana's crop off to a good start; condition is mostly good. Seeding started early in North Dakota and was then delayed for 2 or 3 weeks by rain. Open weather held long enough following the delay for products to wrap up seeding around June 1. Soil moisture is adequate and crop development is slightly ahead of average. South Dakota's crop condition ranged from fair to excellent. Seeding and development trail average progress due to cold, damp weather.

RICE: Rice growers seeded 2.35 million acres (950 thousand hectares), in 1986, down 7 percent from the 2.52 million acres (1.02 million hectares) planted in 1985. Farmers plan to harvest 2.33 million acres (944 thousand hectares) compared with 2.50 million acres (1.01 million hectares) harvested in 1985. Decrease from 1985 in planted acreage are shown for all States --- Arkansas, 1 percent; California, 16 percent; Louisiana, 10 percent; Mississippi, 5 percent; Missouri, 6 percent; Texas, 12 percent.

Long grain seeding is down 7 percent from 1985. Medium grain acres planted are down 3 percent while short grain declined 36 percent from last year.

On June 1, rice was 97 percent seeded, 6 points ahead of the average. Seeding was finished in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, with Arkansas only 2 points from completion. Rice had emerged on 89 percent of the acreage --- 10 points ahead of normal.

RYE: Area for 1986 grain harvest is estimated at 681 thousand acres (276 thousand hectares), 5 percent below the 1985 level. Georgia's crop has suffered through freezing temperatures, dry soils, frost, a record cold April, and a May drought. Harvest has started in Indiana. The North Dakota crop is progressing ahead of normal after an early winter; soil moisture is adequate. South Dakota's rye also wintered well.

SOYBEANS: The area planted to soybeans is estimated at 61.8 million acres (25.0 million hectares), down 2 percent from 1985 and 9 percent below the 1984 plantings. The estimate is less than one half of one percent below the March 1 prospective acreage.

The North Central States accounted for 43.9 million acres (17.8 million hectares), a 2 percent increase from last year. The acreage increases were recorded in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri. The 12.2 million acres (4.93 million hectares) planted in the South Central States are down 7 percent, 900 thousand fewer acres than planted in 1985.

Plantings in the Atlantic region, totaling 5.74 million acres (2.32 million hectares), fell 16 percent from 1985.

Soybean plantings were two percentage points ahead of normal, nationwide, on June 1. Seeding lagged behind normal in the Southeast because of dry soil conditions early in the planting season. Cool, wet weather in the North also delayed plantings but good plantings conditions prevailed in much of the Midwest during May. As of June 1, 56 percent of the acreage had been planted compared with 74 percent in 1985 and a 54 percent average. The crop is in mostly fair to good condition.

FLAXSEED: Planted area totaled 695 thousand acres (281 thousand hectares), up 12 percent from 1985 and 25 percent from 1984. Harvested area estimated at 669 thousand acres (271 thousand hectares), increased 15 percent from 1985 and 24 percent from 1984.

North Dakota's planted acres are up 20 percent from last year and account for 79 percent of the U.S. total. Minnesota's acreage is down 42 percent from last year while South Dakota's acreage is up 10 percent. Planting progress lagged behind normal due to rains in early May. In North Dakota planting progress was near normal on June 1, but in South Dakota progress was behind the average.

PEANUTS: Peanut planted area is estimated at 1.51 million acres (612 thousand hectares), up 1 percent from the 1.49 million acres (603 thousand hectares) planted in 1985.

Area for harvest is estimated at 1.48 million acres (599 thousand hectares), 1 percent above last year. Dry conditions during planting in the Southeast and the uncertainty of individual farm quotas resulted in more area being planted after June 1 than normal.

Southeastern growers planted 960 thousand acres, 8 percent above 1985. As of June 1, planting progress was as follows: Alabama, 65 percent complete compared with an average of 98 percent; Florida peanut plantings were about 2 weeks behind normal; Georgia, 87 percent complete compared with 96 percent average; and South Carolina, 82 percent compared with an average of 97 percent.

In Virginia and North Carolina, plantings are expected to total 240 thousand acres, down 4 percent from last year. Planting in North Carolina became active in late April and was virtually complete by the end of May. In Virginia, plantings were also virtually complete by June 1 and the crop was rated in good to excellent condition.

Southwest growers planted 312 thousand acres, down 11 percent from 1985. In Oklahoma, peanuts were nearly 60 percent planted by June 1 and 38 percent of the Texas crop had been planted.

SUNFLOWER: Planted area of sunflower for all purposes in the 4-State area of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Texas is estimated at 1.90 million acres (767 thousand hectares), down 38 percent from 1985 and 50 percent below 1984. Oil varieties are expected to total 1.65 million acres (666 thousand hectares), down 41 percent from last year. Sunflower for oil represents 87 percent of the total sunflower acreage planted in 1986.

Planted area decreased in all States with North Dakota having the most substantial acreage reduction, planting 890 thousand fewer acres than the previous year. Planting was delayed by cool wet weather early in May but was less than a week behind normal by June 1.

COTTON: United States planted area of all cotton is expected to total 9.67 million acres (3.91 million hectares), down 9 percent from 1985 plantings. Upland area is estimated at 9.57 million acres (3.87 million hectares) and American-Pima at 98.0 thousand acres (39.7 thousand hectares). By June 1, about 76 percent of the intended acreage was planted.

In the Southeastern States (Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina), growers planted 774 thousand acres, down 3 percent from 1985. Planting got off to a slow start in South Carolina due to fluctuating temperatures and unusually low soil moisture. In North Carolina, although behind last year, plantings were ahead of normal. Plantings in Alabama and Georgia began about on schedule, but quickly fell behind due to drought conditions throughout April and May.

Area planted to cotton in the Delta States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee) is estimated at 2.58 million acres, down 3 percent from last year. Planting was slightly ahead of normal in this region as of June 1 and the condition of the crop ranged from mostly poor in Missouri to fair to good in other States. Heavy rains during the last half of May in Missouri resulted in some abandonment.

Oklahoma and Texas Upland acreage is estimated at 4.87 million acres, 9 percent below 1985. Planting in Oklahoma was behind last year and normal, due to heavy spring rains and cool temperatures causing replanting three times in some areas. In Texas, cotton planting got off to a good start in March and was ahead of schedule for a while, but was delayed by rain in the Blacklands and dry weather first, then heavy rains in west Texas.

Upland growers in the Western States (Arizona, California, New Mexico) planted 1.33 million acres, down 24 percent from 1985. Planting was complete in California by June 1 and was almost complete in Arizona, while New Mexico plantings were behind last year.

HAY: Growers expect to harvest 61.1 million acres (24.7 million hectares) of all hay during 1986. This is 1 percent more than the 60.6 million acres (24.5 million hectares) harvested last year.

Area of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures for harvest is estimated at 26.2 million acres (10.6 million hectares), up 2 percent from the 25.7 million acres (10.4 million hectares) harvested last year. States with the largest acreage are: Wisconsin--3.15 million acres--up 2 percent from last year; South Dakota--2.20 million acres--up 16 percent; and Minnesota--1.95 million acres--up 7 percent.

All other hay area for harvest in 1986 is estimated at 34.9 million acres (14.1 million hectares), virtually unchanged from 1985. States with the largest acreage are: Texas--3.10 million acres--down 6 percent; Missouri--3.08 million acres--up 4 percent; and South Dakota--1.90 million acres--up 19 percent.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Dry bean planted area is set at 1.72 million acres (698 thousand hectares), 9 percent above last year and 15 percent above two years ago. Major States showing increases include Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Colorado, and Idaho. Eight States have acreage increases; five planted fewer acres. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.66 million acres (671 thousand hectares), a gain of 12 percent from last year and 14 percent above 1984.

Michigan farmers cut back from earlier plans, but should have 14 percent more dry bean planted area than last year. Planting was 80 percent completed by June 22 and was expected to be finished by early July. Heavy June rains caused some fields to have "dead spots". In North Dakota, planting started late but caught up by the end of May. Planted acreage gained 12 percent from last year. Nebraska planting was virtually complete by June 25. Considerable rainfall the last week in May resulted in some replanting but the moisture generally helped germination. Nebraska farmers planted 34 percent more dry beans this year than last. Idaho growers increased acreage 13 percent this year. High prices from 1985 dry beans helped encourage the increase. Colorado planting was delayed by wet fields and was still behind normal in mid-June. Acreage is expected to be up 2 percent from last year and the crop is rated mostly good.

California dry bean acreage planted is down 9 percent from 1985. Washington acreage is off 15 percent, but growing weather has been favorable. Minnesota and New York acreages are down 4 and 3 percent, respectively. Kansas farmers planted 24 percent more acreage to dry beans this year and Wyoming growers increased plantings 14 percent from 1985.

POTATOES: U.S. farmers have planted a total (all four seasons) of 1.25 million acres (505 thousand hectares) of potatoes this year, down 11 percent from last year and 7 percent below 1984.

Area for harvest is forecast at 1.22 million acres (495 thousand hectares), down 10 percent from last year and 6 percent below 1984. This places potato acreage at its lowest level since 1980.

FALL POTATOES: Area planted to fall potatoes is estimated at 1.06 million acres (428 thousand hectares), down 11 percent from last year and 6 percent below 1984. Area for harvest is forecast at 1.04 million acres (419 thousand hectares), off 9 percent from last year and 5 percent below 1984.

The SEVEN EASTERN STATES expect to harvest 144 thousand acres (58.1 thousand hectares) of potatoes this year, 12 percent below last year and 8 percent less than 1984. Maine acreage, at 84.0 thousand acres, is down 13 percent from last year and the lowest in 84 years. New York acreage, at 32.4 thousand acres, is down 13 percent from last year. Long Island should harvest 8.90 thousand acres, the lowest of record. Upstate harvest will cover 23.5 thousand acres, down 4 percent from last year. Pennsylvania growers expect to dig 21.5 thousand acres of potatoes, off 2 percent from last year.

EIGHT CENTRAL STATES expect to harvest 324 thousand acres (131 thousand hectares), down 7 percent from last year and 6 percent from 1984. Minnesota acreage is up 1 percent from last year but decreases from 1985 are shown in the remaining major states as follow: North Dakota, 11 percent; Wisconsin, 10 percent; and Michigan, 9 percent.

The NINE WESTERN STATES expect to harvest 568 thousand acres (230 thousand hectares) of potatoes in 1986. This is down 10 percent from 1985 and 4 percent from 1984. Idaho acreage is expected to total 307 thousand acres, down 11 percent from last year. Oregon, at 51.0 thousand acres, anticipates a 16 percent decline. Malheur County Oregon and Idaho's 10 southwest Counties are cutting back sharply by 36 and 41 percent, respectively.

SUMMER POTATOES: Production of summer potatoes is forecast at 21.9 million cwt (995 thousand metric tons), down 21 percent from last year and 5 percent below two years ago. Area for harvest is estimated at 99.4 thousand acres (40.2 thousand hectares), off 13 percent from last year and 7 percent below 1984. The average yield is expected to drop 23 cwt from last year to 221 cwt per acre.

Dry weather has hurt potatoes in the Southeast and up the Atlantic Coast to New Jersey. Particularly hard hit are the lighter soils of the Delmarva pennisula. Harvest is underway in Alabama, Virginia, and a few fields in New Jersey.

Yields across the Midwest are expected to be near last year's level where growing conditions have been favorable. Texas and New Mexico anticipate higher yields than last year as timely rains and good growing weather have prevailed. Harvest started two weeks early with the California White Rose variety.

SWEETPOTATOES: Planted area of sweetpotatoes is estimated at 98.3 thousand acres (39.8 thousand hectares) for 1986, down 11 percent from last year and 8 percent below 1984. Harvest is expected from 95.1 thousand acres (38.5 thousand hectares), 10 percent fewer than last year and 8 percent below two years ago. All producing States expect acreage cutbacks from last year.

Dry weather has diminished soil moisture across the Southeast and up the Atlantic Coast. In some cases, planting was delayed as growers waited for rains. In Texas and Louisiana, heavy rains around June 1 brought field work to a standstill and caused some crop damage. Rain is still needed, however, from the Southeast to New Jersey.

Louisiana growers planted 21.0 thousand acres, down 9 percent from last year. Plantings were hampered by drought, then wet soil during the transplanting season.

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North Carolina growers reduced plantings 15 percent from last year, although planting progressed well through the season. The crop is rated mostly good to fair since transplanting.

TOBACCO: U.S. all tobacco area harvested in 1986 is expected to total 615 thousand acres (249 thousand hectares), off 11 percent from 1985 and the lowest since 1874. All 3 classifications (flue-cured, burley, and all other) recorded declines from 1985 and are reflecting reduced quotas for 1986.

Flue-cured area for harvest, at a record low 327 thousand acres (132 thousand hectares), is down 8 percent from the previous record low of 357 thousand acres (145 thousand hectares) harvested in 1985. North Carolina, with two-thirds of the acreage, is down 9 percent from 1985. South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Florida are down 7, 8, 7, and 5 percent, respectively.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is expected to total 698 million pounds (316 thousand metric tons), 13 percent below last year, 19 percent less than in 1985, and the least since 1941. Production decreased 11 to 14 percent from 1985 in all 5 producing States. Yields are expected to average 2135 pounds per acre, 106 pounds less than in 1985 and off 71 pounds from 1984.

The North Carolina crop required more resetting than usual due to drought and hail. Irrigated fields look very good. Plants in non-irrigated fields are uneven and blooming at a very low height. Harvest is underway in some areas. Over half of South Carolina's acreage was topped by the end of June. Dry weather has slowed maturity. Major producing areas had sufficient rain but some areas need additional rain. Rainfall in Georgia has varied widely. Much use has been made of irrigation water. Considerable spread is expected between irrigated and dryland yields.

Burley area for harvest declined 13 percent to 221 thousand acres (89.6 thousand hectares). Kentucky with nearly two-thirds of the acreage is down 15 percent from 1985. Tennessee, the next ranking State, declined 12 percent. Transplanting of the Kentucky crop was lagging behind usual progress on June 1 but progressed rapidly during June.

All other types totaled 67.2 thousand acres (27.2 thousand hectares). This is 13 percent less than in 1985. The dry spring delayed planting of Maryland tobacco. Setting in Wisconsin progressed rapidly with favorable moisture.

PASTURE AND RANGE FEED CONDITION: On July 1, the pasture and range feed condition was 83 percent, 6 points above July 1, 1985 and 1 point more than the 1975-84 average for the date. During June, pasture and range conditions improved in 21 States, declined in 23 States, and were unchanged in 4 States. Conditions are the worst in the Southeastern States, particularly in Georgia and the Carolinas where their pasture and range condition is in the severe drought range. Conditions continued to decline in the middle Atlantic States. New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia conditions are in the very poor range and Maryland in the severe drought range. Condition improved substantially in Florida following the rain in June. Their condition on June 1 was 39 percent and on July 1 it is 86 percent. Rain was also beneficial for the pastures in most of the rest of the country and most States are in the good to excellent range.

SUGARBEETS: Area of sugarbeets planted in 1986 is estimated at 1.24 million acres (501 thousand hectares), 10 percent more than 1985. Beets are being grown in 12 States this year, the same as last year. Ten of these 12 producing States have increased acreage from a year ago. States with increases from 1985 in excess of 10 thousand acres are: Minnesota, 37 thousand; Colorado 34.6 thousand; North Dakota, 18.2 thousand; and Michigan, 13 thousand. Two plants in Colorado that did not operate in 1985 are reopening for the 1986 crop.

Planting in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota commercial slightly later than usual due to rain. Moisture supplies there have been mostly adequate. More acreage than usual was replanted in Idaho due to frost kill. The Michigan crop was in the ground by the end of the first week of May, about 10 days earlier than normal.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Growers intend to harvest a record high 801 thousand acres (324 thousand hectares) of sugarcane for sugar and seed in 1986. This acreage is 4 percent more than harvested in 1985 and, if realized, will surpass the previous record high of 774 thousand acres (313 thousand hectares) harvested in 1975.

Louisiana acreage is up 10 percent, leading the increases. Florida and Hawaii are up 2 and 1 percent, respectively. Acreage in Texas is expected to decline 2 percent.

A late freeze and cool weather in Florida during the spring have slowed early growth. Louisiana sugarcane is reported in good condition, though some smut is reported. Hawaii fields for sugar production are generally in good condition with adequate irrigation water.

APPLES: The Nation's forecast, at 7.69 billion pounds (3.49 million metric tons), is 3 percent less than 1985 and 8 percent less than 1984. Declines from 1985 in the Eastern and Central States more than offset increased production in the Western States.

The forecast for the Eastern States, at 3.07 billion pounds, is down 3 percent from last year. The North Carolina crop, forecast at 130 million pounds, is down 53 percent from 1985. Late April and early May freezes, combined with the drought, have taken their toll on North Carolina apples. New York's forecast of 1.01 billion pounds is down 10 percent from a year ago. Frost damage limited production prospects in western New York. Set and fruit development have been erratic in eastern New York. Pennsylvania, at 610 million pounds, is up 4 percent from 1985. The crop is in good condition. A heavy set made thinning necessary. Growers in the southeastern part of the State need rain. In other areas, rain has caused mildew problems. Virginia, at 500 million pounds, is up 27 percent from last year. Harvest of Lodi apples was expected to start about July 1 and Rambo's about August 1.

The Central States forecast, at 1.06 billion pounds, is down 35 percent from 1985. Michigan, the leading State in the region, is forecast at 700 million pounds, down 36 percent from a year ago. Late April and early May frosts reduced prospects for early varieties in Michigan. Weather had been ideal for the later varieties. Quality is expected to be good. Late April frosts also damaged the Illinois and Ohio crops. Since April, the weather has been favorable for fruit production in Illinois. The Ohio crop has suffered hail damage as well as frost damage.

The Western States are forecast at 3.56 billion pounds, up 13 percent from last year. Washington is forecast at 2.75 billion pounds, up 34 percent from 1985. Orchards came through the winter in good condition despite record low November temperatures. Several below-freezing nights in April kept orchardists busy with frost control. Minimal damage occurred. Pollination conditions were unfavorable because cold, windy weather reduced bee activity. The crop look good and better than average quality is expected. California's forecast of 525 million pounds is down 15 percent from a year ago. Fruit quality is expected to be normal. The crop in the Santa Cruz area is developing ahead of normal. New bearing acreage in the Central Valley could increase Granny Smith production.

PEACHES: U.S. peach production is forecast at 2.31 billion pounds (1.05 million metric tons), down 1 percent from June 1 but up 8 percent from last year. The Freestone crop, which excludes California Clingstone peaches that are mostly canned, is expected to total 1.38 billion pounds (627 thousand metric tons), down 2 percent from the June 1 forecast but 19 percent more than last year.

Production in the nine Southern States is forecast at 441 million pounds, down 8 percent from the June 1 forecast but 18 percent more than last year's crop. Increased production prospects in Arkansas and North Carolina could not offset drought-induced declines in Georgia and South Carolina.

Production of California Clingstone peaches is expected to total 930 million pounds (422 thousand metric tons), unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 6 percent below the 1985 level. Harvest is active throughout the State. There has been no major problems but growers are concerned about brown rot and shothole infestation.

PAPAYAS: Hawaii fresh papaya production is forecast at 3.50 million pounds (1590 metric tons) in July. Output is expected to decrease 26 percent in August to 2.60 million pounds (1180 metric tons). An upturn to 2.80 million pounds (1270 metric tons) is anticipated for September, with a further increase to 3.20 million pounds (1450 metric tons) expected during October.

Fresh papaya utilization during June is estimated at 3.74 million pounds (1700 metric tons), 22 percent less than the previous month but 3 percent more than last year. A strike by workers of the inland boatmen's union caused some disruption of Interisland Barge Service resulting in lower than anticipated output during the first half of June. Area devoted to papaya production totaled 4000 acres (1620 hectares) in June, 3 percent above last month and 8 percent more than last June. Harvested area totaled 2395 acres (970 hectares) in June, up 1 percent from May but 11 percent below a year ago.

PEARS: The Nation's forecast is for 714.5 thousand tons (648 thousand metric tons), down 4 percent from last year but 1 percent more than the 1984 crop.

BARTLETT tonnage in California, Oregon and Washington is forecast at 458 thousand tons (415 thousand metric tons), a 2 percent decrease from 1985. California harvest started June 28. The crop is reported to be in good to excellent condition and is sizing well. Quality is good, but there is some wind damage and russetting. Orchards are being thinned in Washington.

Production of other than BARTLETTS in the Pacific Coast States is forecast at 216 thousand tons (196 thousand metric tons), an 11 percent decline from last year. California's crop is in good condition. Most varieties bloomed properly and did not suffer from heavy February rains. April frosts reduced the Oregon crop.

Growers in California, Michigan, New york, and Pennsylvania anticipate larger crops. Sets have been generally good weather cooperative. Poor spring weather hampered pollination and set in Utah.

GRAPES: The California grape crop is expected to total 4.40 million tons (3.99 million metric tons), 15 percent below 1985 and 6 percent less than the 1984 crop.

Raisin type grape production in California is forecast at 2.00 million tons, 19 percent less than last year and 13 percent below 1984. The forecast excludes production from 50.0 thousand acres of Thompson Seedless grapes which are enrolled in the voluntary raisin diversion program and will not produce a crop this year. Raisin type grape development was nearly two weeks ahead of normal on July 1. Bunch counts and sizes were normal. Mildew has been a problem in many vineyards and growers were actively dusting with sulfur to prevent further damage. Berry size is smaller than normal.

The forecast for table type grapes in California is 550 thousand tons, 5 percent below last year but 16 percent above 1984. Statewide, harvest is expected to run nearly two weeks ahead of normal. Table grape harvest in the Coachella Valley was one of the earliest ever. Harvest began in late April and was nearing completion by July 1.

The California wine type grape forecast is 1.85 million tons, 14 percent below 1985 and 3 percent less than two years ago. Bearing acreage is virtually the same this year as a year ago. A number of vineyards are in a maintenance or abandoned condition. Production will be severely limited in these vineyards, which are not expected to be harvested. California wine grapes were nearly two weeks ahead of normal development by July 1. Numerous vineyards were treated for varying levels of mildew during the past few weeks. Berries began reaching the varation stage (berry softening) which will retard further mildew damage. Cluster counts registered in normal ranges, but berry sizes were generally smaller than usual. A limited amount of berry burn was reported following extremely hot weather in late June.

SWEET CHERRIES: The U.S. forecast of 129 thousand tons (117 thousand metric tons) is 3 percent less than 1985 and 29 percent below 1984. Large decreases in California and Michigan were only partially offset by increases in Washington and Oregon.

The Pacific Coast States expect 103 thousand tons compared with 90.4 thousand tons in 1985. Harvest was complete in June in California. Prospects are very good in the Dallas area of Oregon. Set was good in the Willamette Valley, but the set was light in the Milton-Freewater area. An excellent crop of cherries is being harvested in Washington. The berries are firm with excellent color and have escaped rain damage. Harvest began in late June in Michigan. Heavy rains prior to and during harvest caused fruit to crack.

TART CHERRIES: The U.S. forecast totals 186 million pounds (84.4 thousand metric tons), down 35 percent from 1985 and 32 percent from 1984. The Great Lakes States expect to harvest 166 million pounds, 36 percent less than both the 1985 and 1984 crop. Harvest has started in Utah. The tart cherry crop suffered more frost damage than the sweet cherry crop in Oregon.

APRICOTS: The final forecast for U.S. apricots is 69.1 thousand tons (62.7 thousand metric tons), down 18 percent from the June 1 forecast and 47 percent lower than 1985 production. California's crop forecast is 65.0 thousand tons, down 19 percent from June 1 and 49 percent less than last year. The harvest of California apricots is nearly complete. Harvest began about two weeks ahead of normal and will finish 17 to 21 days ahead of normal. Sizes have improved slightly as harvest progressed and overall sizes are good. However, fruit quality is only fair with wind scarring and brown rot affecting the crop. The production estimates for Utah and Washington remain at 1000 and 3100 tons, respectively.

NECTARINES: The California nectarine forecast remains at 195 thousand tons, (177 thousand metric tons), 8 percent less than last year, but 7 percent above 1984. Harvest is in full swing with Firebrite, Spring Red, and most other early varieties being picked. Flavortop, Niagara, and Sunbrand varieties are now increasing in harvest activity. Quality continues good and price has been reported improved due to the lighter crop.

DRIED PRUNES: California's forecast, at 100 thousand tons (90.7 thousand metric tons), is unchanged from June 1 but 28 percent below last year. The crop is in good condition but scab could develop into a serious problem. The normal May drop occurred in June because of mild temperatures. Maturity of the crop is 8 to 10 days ahead of normal. Harvest may begin as early as the first week of August.

PLUMS: California production is forecast at 130 thousand tons (118 thousand metric tons), unchanged from the June 1 forecast but 22 percent less than 1985. The crop is developing normally. Size and quality are good.

ALMONDS: The final forecast for the 1986 California almond crop is 265 million pounds (120 thousand metric tons) shelled basis, up 6 percent from the June 1 forecast but 43 percent lower than the 1985 crop. This year's harvest is expected to be less than one-half of the record high production level of 1984. The final forecast is based on the results of an objective measurement survey conducted in June. The survey shows that the statewide average number of nuts set per tree is down 50 percent from last year. Nut sets are extremely variable throughout the State while nut sizes are generally extremely large this year. Blanking percentage is higher in some varieties, particularly the Nonpareil and Ne Plus. Nut deformity is reported as higher than normal which may be partially attributable to the larger nut sizes.

WALNUTS: The first forecast for California walnuts is 195 thousand tons (177 thousand metric tons), 11 percent below last year's production and 8 percent below 1984. Untimely April showers during the pollination period reduced the nut set, especially in early varieties such as Payne and Ashley. Hartley and other midseason varieties and late season varieties such as Franquette have good to excellent sets of nuts that should size very well. Overall, sizes should be large due to the smaller sets this year. Because of the light crop, many growers did not spray for blight which is expected to be significant this year. California has had only a few days of hot weather making growing conditions since pollination ideal. Sunburn is not currently a concern.

ORANGES: The final forecast for U.S. all oranges is 176 million boxes, (6.81 million metric tons), down 2 percent from June 1 but 11 percent higher than last season. The Florida all orange forecast is 119 million boxes, down 3 percent from June 1 but 15 percent more than last season. The final Florida Valencia forecast is 55.0 million boxes, 12 percent above last season. Harvest was about 98 percent complete by the end of June. California's Valencia forecast remains at 21.0 million boxes, 19 percent below last season's crop. Harvest is 40 percent complete.

The U.S. all orange harvest on July 1 was 92 percent complete compared with 90 percent as of July 1 a year ago. The July 1 U.S. all orange forecast has deviated from actual production by an average of 1.88 million boxes over the past ten seasons, ranging from no deviation in 1978-79 to 5.88 million boxes in 1982-83.

FLORIDA FROZEN CONCENTRATED JUICE YIELD: The 1985-86 yield projection of Frozen Concentrated Orange Juice is 1.38 gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix. This yield computation is projected to the final amount reported by the Florida Citrus Processors Association at the end of the harvest season. The 1984-85 freeze-reduced final season average yield was 1.37582 gallons per box. In 1983-84, the FCOJ final yield was 1.28931 gallons per box which was also affected by freezing weather.

GRAPEFRUIT: The final forecast for the 1985-86 U.S. grapefruit crop is 58.5 million boxes (2.15 million metric tons), 1 percent less than June 1 but 3 percent above 1984-85. Harvest is 94 percent complete. Remaining supplies will come from California as Florida harvest is virtually complete.

LEMONS: The California and Arizona crop is expected to total nearly 18.6 million boxes (640 thousand metric tons), down 6 percent from the June 1 forecast and 28 percent below the 1984-85 season. Harvest is 84 percent complete. Remaining supplies will come from California.

CITRUS HARVEST AND UTILIZATION: By July 1, 162 million boxes of oranges were harvested, 92 percent of the U.S. crop, compared with 142 million boxes or 90 percent on July 1, 1985. Processors had used 73 percent of oranges harvested by July 1, 1986, the same percentage as on July 1 a year ago.

Grapefruit harvest was 94 percent complete by July 1, compared with 95 percent on July 1 last year. Processors had used 53 percent of the total crop harvested by July 1, 1986, compared with 59 percent a year earlier.

Lemon harvest at the first of the month was 84 percent complete, compared with 94 percent last season. Processors had utilized 38 percent of the crop harvested, compared with 55 percent by July 1 last year.

CITRUS CROP - HARVEST AND UTILIZATION TO JULY 1

CROP	1984-85 UTILIZATION 1/				1985-86 UTILIZATION			
	FRESH	PROCESSED	TOTAL	REMAINING FOR HARVEST	FRESH	PROCESSED	TOTAL	REMAINING FOR HARVEST
	THOUSAND BOXES							
ORANGES	38,617	103,433	142,050	16,300	44,160	117,965	162,125	14,085
GRAPEFRUIT	21,728	31,872	53,600	3,000	25,510	29,331	54,841	3,629
LEMONS	10,792	13,433	24,225	1,575	9,770	5,880	15,650	2,900

1/ REVISED FOR GRAPEFRUIT.

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